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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 27 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 31, 1956

SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: Eugene J. Sullivan, who tomorrow becomes vice-president in charge of sales for the Borden Company's chemical division, New York.

GAF Court Battle Seen Brewing Again

Another extended court fight over projected moves by the government to turn over its controlling interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, to private United States citizens was seen developing last week.

Officials said that they fully expect Interhandel to seek a court ruling on the validity of any attempt by the government to sell its holdings to the highest American bidder.

A decision by the government on whether to offer its stock in the big chemical firm for sale is due to be made in a few days. The government seized the concern during World War II on the grounds that it was under enemy control and now holds 592,742 shares of the company's common A stock and all of its 2,050,000 shares of common B stock. This is about 93 percent of the stock outstanding.

For the past eight years the government has been in a running court fight with Interhandel over the stock. Interhandel, a Swiss holding company, disputes the government's claim that it was dominated by

—Continued on page 50

Mutual Division of Allied To Associate With Solvay

Mutual Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will be associated with Allied's Solvay Process Division for general administrative purposes, effective January 1.

Mutual Chemical will continue as a unit with manufacturing and sales handled by present personnel under the direction of George B. Wemple. Mr. Wemple, who is a vice-president of Mutual Chemical, will become a vice-president of Solvay Process Division.

Administration Additives Bill May Be Introduced During '57; Is Now Being Routed by FDA

An administration-sponsored bill for controlling the use of food additives may be introduced in congress next session. It was learned last week that the Food and Drug Administration is now circulating a draft proposal among several government agencies interested in this problem. The aim is to have the measure included in the President's legislative program. Details of the proposed bill are being kept under wraps pending a decision by Mr. Eisenhower on whether to include this subject in his program.

However, the measure is understood to follow in substance the recommendations contained in the letter Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom sent to the house interstate commerce committee last February. The secretary's letter and the accompanying staff memorandum favored these three main approaches for controlling additives:

Approaches Favored by Folsom

- An administrative-procedure type of enforcement whereby an additive could not be used in food until it first had been cleared by the secretary, as against the industry-sponsored plan to have the courts pass final judgment on the safety of an additive under a declaratory judgment law.
- Prohibit the use of any chemical additive in food unless it is shown to have a definite functional value to justify the use, or unless it is plainly a harmless substance.
- Make the law applicable to all additives—those now in use as well as new additives. The only additives excepted from its provisions would be those which have been approved under some other provision of the food, drug and cosmetic act.

This is the first time that the FDA has moved to meet the issue of food additives control directly by drawing up a bill itself to be sponsored by the White House. In the past, it has limited itself to commenting on the legislation introduced by members of congress and referred to it for report.

While the net result is the same—the report made by the agency on a bill first must be approved by the Bureau of the Budget (which speaks for the President)

—Continued on page 55

HEADS NUCLEAR FIRM: Lyman A. Bliss, appointed president of Union Carbide Nuclear Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, succeeding Kenneth Rush who will continue to have overall responsibility for the corporation's nuclear and international activities.

Nonyl Compounds Offered by Eastman

Commercial quantities of nonyl alcohol and dinonyl phthalate are now available from Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn. Tank car quantities of the nonyl alcohol have already moved out of the Texas Eastman Company plant, representing the first 9-carbon alcohol to be produced in this country in quantity. This development is the result of an expansion in Texas East-

—Continued on page 55

Chemical Bills Aplenty to Mark New Congress

The new congress, which formally gets under way this Thursday (January 3), will take up more than a half-dozen subjects of prime concern to the chemical industry. Likely to get a thorough airing are such matters as additives, tariffs, antitrust, pricing and taxes.

On additives, the President may decide to include a control bill in his legislative program for the session. An administration proposal is now being circulated by the Food and Drug Administration. (See separate story on this page.)

Here are a few of the other subjects certain to come up at the next congress:

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—The administration will make a renewed effort to get congressional approval of legislation to have the United States participate as a member in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The ways and means committee reported such a bill last year after much prodding from the White House, but opposition was so strong in the house that it never was called up for passage.

The chemical industry has taken an active part in the fight against the legislation because of the belief that is widely shared in other industries. It is argued that the measure will simply put tariff control a little further beyond the reach of congress and will add to the difficulties in obtaining needed tariff adjustments.

Antitrust—At least three recommendations for changes in the antitrust laws will be made by the Department of Justice: (1) A pre-merger notification bill; (2) a prohibition against bank mergers which lessen competition, and (3) a bill giving the Justice department the right to compel firms to make documents available during the period of investigation of alleged

—Continued on page 51

Charmin Stockholders Okay Acquisition by P & G

Acquisition of substantially all the assets of the Charmin Paper Mills, Inc., Green Bay, Wis., by Procter & Gamble Company was approved last week by the Charmin shareholders in a special meeting. These assets will be exchanged for common shares of Procter & Gamble.

J. M. Conway, Charmin president, said, "After conversion of Charmin outstanding convertible debentures and after Charmin assets have been exchanged for Procter & Gamble shares, Charmin Paper Mills will be in position to exchange approximately 860,000 common shares of Charmin for about 430,000 common shares of Procter & Gamble. It is thus expected that Charmin shareholders will receive one share of

—Continued on page 55

January 1 Price Changes

A number of price changes will go into effect tomorrow, Tuesday, January 1. These changes, reported in this and previous issues of OPD, follow below:

Advanced

Acid, boric, cryst., gran., powd., $2.25 per cwt.
Fumaric, 1½c. per lb.
Ammonia, anhyd., $5 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Black, acetylene, imp., c.l., 2c. per lb.
l.c.l., 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Blue, iron, 2c. per lb.
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, 5c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Chrome green, 2c. per lb.
Yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange, 1½c. per lb.
Borax, anhyd., cryst., $2.50 per ton.
Gran., decahydrate, $1.25 per ton.
Pentahydrate, $2 per ton.
Powd., $1.75 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 30c. per cwt.
tribasic, 50c. per cwt.
Coaltar, crude, 1.6c. per gal.
Creosote, coaltar, crude, 2c. per gal.
Soln., 80%, 1.92c. per gal.
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing, Color Index numbers 27, 31, 36, 40, 57, 79, 151, 161, 176, 179, 180, 185, 202, 208, 216, 234, 246, 275, 289, 299, 304, 326, 332, 365, 382, 401, 406, 419, 420, 448, 518, 561, 593, 596, 620, 639, 640, 655, 657, 662, 667, 671, 698, 720, 729, 749, 814, 841, 922, 978, 1054, 1079, 1085, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1113, 1150, 1151 and 1217; prototype numbers 4, 14, 24, 80, 202, 244; oil soluble Color Index number 73, about 18 percent.
Formaldehyde, inhibited 3/10c. per lb.
Uninhibited, ¼c. per lb.
Green, brilliant, PMA, 20c. per lb.
Malachite, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Pigment B, 5c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 1.1c. per lb.
USP, 2c. per lb.
Maleic anhydride, 1½c. per lb.
Maroon, BON acid, 10c. per lb.
Toluidine toner, 20c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methanol, 2½c. per gal.
Nickel acetate, 2½c. per lb.
Carbonate, 7c. per lb.
Chloride, 2c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2¼c. per lb.
Nitrogen solution, 6c. per unit.
Oil, tall, crude, ½c. per lb.
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, orthonitroaniline toner, 5c. per lb.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., 7/10c. per lb.
USP, X, 7/10c. per lb.
Phosphorus pentoxide, 45c. to $1 per cwt.
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., 25c. per cwt.
powd., 25c. per cwt.
Pentaborate, $2.50 per ton.
Potato Starch, Idaho, shipments to East, ¼c. per lb.
Red, chlorinated para toner, 5c. per lb.
Eosin toner, 10c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 7c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, 5c. per lb.
Para toner, CP, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine, PMA, 10c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Rubine toner, resinated, 5c. per lb.
Toluidine toners, all shades, 5c. per lb.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 1½c. per lb.
Metaborate, $2 per ton.
Phosphate, dibasic, duohydrate, 25c. per cwt.
Silicate, 40° Be, 10c. per cwt.
47° Be, 15c. per cwt.
52° Be, 20c. per cwt.
solid, $5 per ton.
Sulfite, anhyd., 25c. per cwt.
Violet, methyl toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, 10c. per lb.
Hansa, 10c. per lb.
Zinc hydrosulfite, ½c. per lb., carlots. 2c. per lb., l.c.l.

Reduced

Selenium, $1.50 per lb.

Steel Industry's Expansions Won't Be Reopened by Gov't

Steel industry hopes for a new round of expansions financed in part by the benefits of the rapid tax amortization program were dashed last week when the government decided against reopening any of the steel industry goals. At the same time it was ruled not to grant any delivery priorities for steel needed in the building of tankers. The two decisions were announced by ODM Director Arthur Flemming following a conference with President Eisenhower. The steel industry had applications pending with ODM for approval of rapid tax amortization on expansion programs totaling $2.3 billion. The applications had accumulated in ODM since the original steel goals were filled in 1954.

The decision against the steel industry capped a policy that has been developing in the government for more than a year favoring a tighter check on the issuance of accelerated tax amortization certificates.

Humphrey for Stricter Policy

Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey has been the leader in the move for a stricter tax amortization policy and his position was greatly strengthened recently when Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the senate finance committee, called on ODM to halt the issuance of tax certificates on all but strictly defense projects until his committee could look into the matter.

This tighter tax policy was further reflected in the formal closing out of the expansion goals for alkylate, commercial aircraft, heavy steel plates, titanium melting facilities and titanium processing facilities. These goals had been filled but were not technically closed until the major decision was reached on the steel situation. The goal for taconite iron ore will also be closed shortly.

Mr. Flemming explained that it was decided not to issue priorities on steel deliveries for tanker construction in order to avoid spacing the same decision on similar requests for priorities from other important steel consumers such as the freight car builders and machine tool makers. Requests from these sources undoubtedly would have to be given favorable consideration in many instances, he said, and the net result would be to open the door for a controlled economy in peacetime.

POLYETHYLENE PLANT CHIEF: Berndt K. Lyckberg, named general manager of its new high density polyethylene plant in Baton Rouge, La., by the polymer chemicals division of W. R. Grace & Co., New York.

Standard (N. J.) Set For a Record Outlay

Standard Oil Company (N. J.) plans to increase next year's expenditures by 20 percent, making for a record outlay of $1.25 billion, Eugene Holman, board chairman, has announced.

Mr. Holman said the company had programmed the peak $1.25 billion expenditure figure not only in the expectation that 1957 will be a better business year than 1956 but because the world is on the threshold of an "era of oil energy" extending many years into the future.

Jersey Standard itself will meet all its programmed 1957 expenditures from self-financing, with no borrowing contemplated, a company spokesman said. But certain affiliates, such as Esso Petroleum, Ltd., and Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., are slated for some borrowing.

More than 90 percent of the total $1.25 billion planned expenditures will come from internal financing, the source said.

About 80 percent of the 1957 expenditures, Mr. Holman continued, will be made in the Western Hemisphere where the company does the major share of its business. The balance will go primarily for Europe to meet its rapid growth of requirements.

Monsanto Says Pesticide Will Halve Cultivation Cost

Vegetable growers will be able to "hoe" their 1957 crops chemically at less than half the cost of today's hand cultivation, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., predicts in announcing a new weed killer for this purpose.

Truck farmers now spend $30 and even $50 per acre on hand weeding to insure top quality and yields from their high-value vegetable crops, the company said. Most of such crops are grown near large cities where farm labor is both scarce and high-priced.

Monsanto reports that its new compound, trademarked "Vegadex," kills annual weedy grasses and certain broad-leaved weeds as they sprout, all but elim-

—Continued on page 54

The Week's Price Changes

Linseed Meal, Clove Bud Oil and Oleo Oil Quotations Higher. Nickel Nitrate, Argentine Casein, Linseed Oil Lower.

Prices Advanced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 48).
Oil, clove, bud, 5c. per lb. (p. 42).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (p. 48)

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3-10c. per lb. (p. 48).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 44).
Cocoa butter 1c. per lb. (p. 48).
Nickel nitrate, 4½c. per lb. (p. 27).
Oil, linseed, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 48).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 27).
Salts, 4 10c. to 6½c. per lb. (p. 27).
Wax, ouricury, 5c. per lb. (p. 48).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 28, 1956	Dec. 21, 1956	Dec. 30, 1955
110.16	110.13	107.15

Sulfur Output, Use Hit Records

Production and consumption of sulfur in the United States reached new highs in 1956 and exports held near the record levels of the past few years. Output of sulfur from all sources increased to an estimated 7,875,000 long tons, or 825,000 tons more than in 1955, according to a year-end report by Langbourne M. Williams, president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. More than four-fifths of the total production came from the salt dome deposits of Louisiana and Texas. These deposits, which are mined by the Frasch hot water process, produced an estimated 6,450,000 tons compared with 5,750,000 tons in 1955. Of the balance of the supply, 500,000 tons represented sulfur recovered from gases, 425,000 tons sulfur contained in pyrites, and 500,000 tons sulfur in various forms from other sources.

US Sulfur Consumption Estimated

Consumption of sulfur in the United States was estimated at 5,900,000 tons compared with 5,650,000 tons in the previous year, and exports were expected to about equal the 1,600,000 tons shipped in 1955.

"The year 1956," Mr. Williams pointed out, "marks the third consecutive year in which production and shipments of sulfur by domestic producers have attained new highs, a condition attributable to the versatility of sulfur and to the continued high level of the economy."

Thirteen Frasch process mines operated during the greater part of the year. Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, the largest producer, operated three in Texas; Freeport Sulphur Company, four in Louisiana and one in Texas; Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, two in Texas and one in Louisiana; and Duval Sulphur & Potash Company and Standard Sulphur Company, one each in Texas. In November, Freeport closed its small Nash mine located thirty-five miles southwest of Houston.

The development of two new mines—the Lake Pelto, La., property of Freeport and the Fannett, Tex., deposit of Texas

—Continued on page 50

GAF FINANCIAL AID: Edward J. Williams, named financial assistant to Philip M. Dinkins, vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and general manager of its dyestuff and chemical division.

American Potash Appoints

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has appointed James N. Hinyard director of market development. Mr. Hinyard replaces Dr. A. J. Dirksen who recently was named general sales manager of the company's industrial chemicals division. The new American Potash development chief formerly was with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

G. W. Dyne Retires From American-British

Godfrey W. Dyne, vice-president and a director of American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc., New York, retires today after twenty-eight years of service with the firm.

Mr. Dyne started his career in the American chemical industry in 1914 with the U. S. Foil Company. He later joined T. M. Duche & Sons as an expert in casein. He joined American-British in 1928 to handle casein imports as well as its general line of organic chemicals manufactured by an associated company, Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc.

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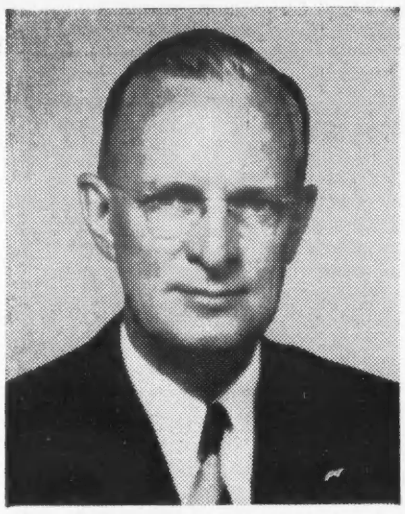
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 170, No. 27, December 31, 1956. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1956, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.



NEW SALES CHIEF AT SOLVAY: Lester B. Gordon (left), a vice-president of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, who has been appointed head of the Solvay sales organization, effective January 1. As sales chief, Mr. Gordon succeeds Solvay vice-president Harold F. Merritt (right) who retires today after more than forty-three years with the company.

General Mills Acquires Protex, Mexican Steroid Compound Maker

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased Protex, S. A., of Mexico City, Mexico, a producer of steroid compounds. The acquisition marks General Mills' third business venture outside of the United States and its first in Latin America. Protex, which operates a plant at Mexico City, makes steroid hormone intermediates from the root of barbasco, a vine-like plant that grows abundantly in Mexico. General Mills has been producing steroid intermediates for several years at its Kankakee, Ill., plant, and this operation will continue.

Why General Mills Bought Protex

Explaining why his company bought the Mexican concern, General Mills' president C. H. Bell said, "Protex products differ chemically from those we now make and are widely used by pharmaceutical producers and cortisone and related hormones. They will strengthen and broaden General Mills' position as a supplier to the pharmaceutical industry."

George Kent, who has served as consultant to General Mills on chemical operations since 1954, has been appointed general manager of Protex, S. A. From 1948 to 1954, he served as sales vice-president and later executive vice-president of E. F. Drew & Co., New York, chemical producers and refiners of edible oils.

Previously, he held planning, marketing and marketing research positions with Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, and the Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation in Binghamton, N. Y.

Protex, purchased for an undisclosed price, has recently completed facilities

—*Continued on page 50*

Heyden Acquisition Of Newport Okayed

Stockholders of Heyden Chemical Corporation and Newport Industries, Inc., both of New York, have by a more than two-thirds vote, approved the plan for the acquisition of the assets of Newport by Heyden in exchange for Heyden common stock in the ratio of one and a half shares of Heyden for one share of Newport and the assumption by Heyden of all of Newport's liabilities.

The closing of the transaction is expected to be held January 2.

The name of the combined companies will be changed to Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

Monsanto Fills Key Organic Division Post

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed a new assistant general manager of its organic chemicals division, effective January 1. He is Robert M. Morris, director of manufacturing for the unit.

As an outgrowth of the Morris appointment, four other top-level personnel changes have been made by the company in two of its operating divisions—organic chemicals and inorganic chemicals.

Howard L. Minckler, manager of the company's John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis, has been named director of manufacturing for the organic chemicals division, succeeding Mr. Morris.

Russell L. Miller of Everett, Mass., manager of Monsanto's inorganic chemicals division plant there, has been transferred

—*Continued on page 33*

Cyanamid Names Ruskin Fine Chemicals Manager

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed Jerrold H. Ruskin general manager of its fine chemicals division, effective January 1.

Mr. Ruskin joined Cyanamid in 1947 as a member of its legal department, was elected corporate assistant secretary in 1949 and later was named assistant general manager of the petrochemicals division.

His election as executive vice-president of Chemical Construction Corporation, then a Cyanamid subsidiary, came in 1954. He remained with Chemico until it was sold recently to Electric Bond & Share Company.

Chemical Industry Will Do Biggest Business in Its History In First Half of '57: BDSA

The chemical industry will do the biggest business in its history during the first six months of 1957. Sales are likely to be around $12.5 billion, a gain of some 3.3 percent over the first half of 1956. Such is the rosy view of the Business and Defense Services Administration. It feels that all this will come to pass because of stepped-up chemical plant capacity and "a continued high level of industrial activity, especially in those industries making extensive use of chemicals."

The BDSA opinion is more or less shared by most chemical executives, who, with perhaps a shade less enthusiasm than the government agency, agree that the outlook is good for the first half of '57.

Cost-Price Squeeze Noted

The industry expects production and sales highs reached during '56 to carry over into the first six months of 1957. Chemical prices are seen holding firm in the main. However, rising costs, it is pointed out, are putting the squeeze on industry profit margins, a trend that began in the third quarter of 1956.

The cost-price squeeze is cited by John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., who foresees "moderate increases in sales volume and relatively stable prices" for chemical producers during 1957.

When the final returns are in for 1956, the chemical industry will have rolled up a total of $24 billion or more in sales, a gain of 4 percent over 1955's all-time high. So says Maurice F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Business in the overall should be better in 1957 than in '56, with the next six months particularly 'bright." That's the view of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. He looks for a slowing down in the rate of industry expansion, but, he says, "barring grave emergency, the economy, as a whole, should set new records."

P. A.'s also think 1957 business will be better. In a survey taken by the National Association of Purchasing Agents, some 34 percent of the P. A.'s queried looked for an increase during the first half. Some 42 percent thought the full year of 1957 would top 1956.

Paint sales for 1956 are likely to set another record, but Joseph F. Battley, presi-

—*Continued on page 45*

Shell Oil to Construct New California Platforming Unit

A new multi-million dollar platforming unit to expand production of high octane gasoline will be constructed at the Shell Oil Company Wilmington-Dominguez refinery in California.

Contract for the construction of the Shell platformer, to begin early in 1957, has been let to Kaiser Engineers Division of the Henry J. Kaiser Company, Oakland, Calif.

The new refinery unit, known as a platformer because of its use of a platinum catalyst, will increase the octane number of more than a half million gallons per day of gasoline components used for blending into premium gasoline fuel, according to P. L. Merkus, refinery manager.

The platformer will consist of two sections. The first, a desulfurizer, removes almost completely the sulfur present in gasoline stocks manufactured in other units at the refinery. In the second section of the process, the octane number of the desulfurized gasoline stocks is increased by means of a process using the platinum catalyst.

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Walter A. Munns, elected executive vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, succeeding O. J. May, whose resignation takes effect today.

Morningstar Opens Hawthorne, N. J., Unit

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., has dedicated new plant facilities in Hawthorne, N. J., which will triple the company's production potential and double its floor space in that city. The new unit, Morningstar said, gives it the most modern setup in the world for the grinding, blending, treating and compounding of water soluble gums and inaugurates the first air-convection system for specialty starch and gum blending.

The occasion also commemorated the 105th anniversary of the business (dating from the original Charles Morningstar operations) at the site where the J. M. & J. S. Nicol operations began more than seventy-five years ago. A merger of the two interests occurred in 1929.

The new facility is the latest link in the nine-plant production network of

—*Continued on page 41*

CSC Forms Sales Group For Automotive Specialties

The automotive specialties department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has formed a new chemical specialties sales and merchandising group for its "Quixol," "Quakersol," "Peak Nitro Fuel" and "Nor'way" line of products other than antifreeze. Heading the new unit is Elmer E. LaRue, who has been associated with the automotive chemicals and machinery industries for more than fifteen years.

Emulsion Development Announced by duPont

A new polyvinyl acetate emulsion, trademarked "Elvacet 84-1100," and said to have excellent water resistance, has been developed by the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and will be available commercially after January 1.

The newest addition to duPont's series of polyvinyl acetate emulsions is designed primarily for use as a vehicle in water-base paints where its stability and high water resistance are said to offer important advantages. It can be used in either exterior masonry paints or interior paints.

Pesticide Chemicals Seen Hitting New High for 1956

Pesticide chemical sales in 1956 will reach an estimated $250 million at the basic producers' level, a new, all-time high for the industry. This is 25 percent higher than the 1955 producers' sales of $200 million, according to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Sales during the year were boosted by a variety of developments, including a series of heavy insect infestations, particularly in the south and southwest, and a greater use of pesticide chemicals in public health programs throughout the world.

The heaviest insect outbreaks were the Mediterranean fruit fly which threatened the citrus industry in Florida, the spotted alfalfa aphid in the southwest, and heavier than usual infestations of the boll weevil in the south and the grasshopper in the west.

Markets for pesticides expanded in four different areas during the year: One—The farm market where more farmers are using pest control chemicals to reduce per unit costs of production. Two—The home garden market—the rapidly increasing number of suburbanites are using these products to grow healthy plants and weed-free lawns. Three—Increased use of insecticides in public health programs to wipe out certain diseases through the elimination of disease-carrying insects. Four—Increasing use of chemicals to control weeds, brush, insects, and turf diseases along roadsides of the nation's highways.

The world-wide battle against crippling diseases, such as malaria, which are transmitted by disease-carrying insects, contributed to the increased use of insecticides during the year. This struggle is being spurred by the World Health Organization's campaign to "destroy disease-carrying insects," being carried on primarily in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Greater use of pesticides also is being made in public health programs in the

—*Continued on page 55*

At this Season, we all get a warm glow of gratitude thinking about those who buy what we make, year after year.

Here's hoping that, thanks to your customers, you're winding up as good a year as we are, thanks to you.

OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG REPORTER

Association Meetings

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting and dinner, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 4.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear and eastern section meeting, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 11-13; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 18-19.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Buyers' Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, western division, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 29.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Pest Control Association, eastern pest control operators conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 23-25; Purdue pest control operators conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 28-February 1; southern pest control operators conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 28-30.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 8.

Science too Central a Part Of Our Culture to Be Ignored, Gordon Conference Is Told

Pleading for science instruction as an integral part of the liberal education program which prepares students for leadership, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, nuclear physicist and professor of chemistry at the University of California, last week, told the silver anniversary dinner of the Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the whole field of science is too central a part of modern culture to be ignored.

Addressing the meeting in New York, Dr. Seaborg said, "We need great leadership in all fields by men cognizant of the values of our civilization and factors which influence it."

Brainpower Most Important Resource

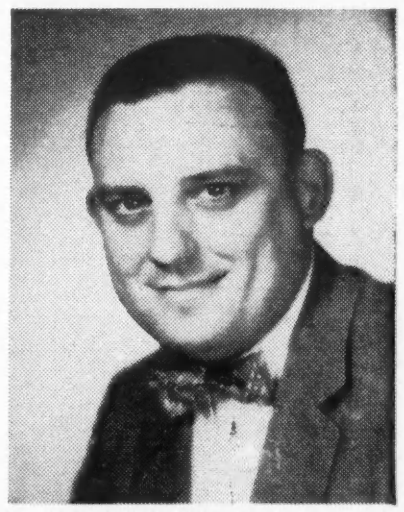
"In our situation when so many of us owe so much to the few we would suppose that one of our chief national concerns would be for the conservation of our most important natural resource—trained brainpower. However, there are many signs that this is not the case," said Dr. Seaborg.

"Let us consider some of the tasks of the future for which we shall require all the assistance we can get from trained brainpower—from the scientist, the engineer, the lawyer, the industrial executive, the economist, the social scientist, the statesman and many others.

"First of all, merely to maintain our present economy we shall have to carry out scientific research and industrial development on an accelerated pace. Basic science will have to be given strong support and the intellectual geniuses among us must be discovered, trained, encouraged, and rewarded. A large body of trained workers and technicians must be raised to fill many new types of industrial positions," the speaker declared.

"Secondly we must face squarely the implications of an expanding population. The present population of the United States is 168 million, increasing at the rate of 1½ percent annually. This means a 35 percent increase in twenty years and an increase of almost 100 percent by the year 2,000—only forty-four years hence. Our power consumption will go up at a much greater rate. The total installed capacity for power generation in this country is roughly 100 million kilowatts. The

—Continued on page 39



IN DEVELOPMENT POST: Dr. Bruce E. Hill, appointed a group leader in market development in the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Fats, Oils Exports Last Year Above Previous Period's Record

In the 1955-56 marketing year, the United States exported about 5 million pounds of fats, oils and the oil equivalent of oilseeds, or about 800 million pounds more than in the previous year—a record year—which resulted in a sharp cut in stocks of food fats and linseed oil, the Department of Agriculture has reported. Exports were equal to about 35 percent of total production from domestic materials. Record quantities of edible vegetable oils, soybeans, flaxseed, and tallow and greases were shipped abroad.

"The strength of export demand will again be a major price-influencing factor in the coming year on the level of domestic prices of fats and oils," the department said. "Production of all fats and oils for the 1956-57 marketing year is forecast at 14.8 billion pounds, nearly the same as last year's record. However, beginning stocks are down somewhat.

"The outlook for United States exports of edible fats and oils in 1956-57 is about as favorable as in 1955-56. At the present level of economic activity, increased population alone will create additional demand. Furthermore, foreign stocks of fats, oils and oilseeds this fall were relatively low partially because of the shortage of olive oil production last year. For the year as a whole, part of the increased foreign demand which will result from these factors probably will be met by some increase in foreign production of edible fats and oils but with the present troubled situation in the Middle East, record quantities of fats and oils have been moving from the United States to European countries.

"Without taking into account the possible effect of foreign buying to build up

—Continued on page 51

Indiana Standard Set To Build Ultraformer

A third ultraformer for making high-octane gasoline will be built by Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at its Whiting refinery.

Arthur F. Endres, refinery manager, said the new 21,000-barrel-per-day unit is expected to be in operation early in 1958. The unit will increase ultraforming capacity to 56,000 barrels per day at Whiting, enough to blend about 6 million gallons of high-octane gasoline daily.

Tung Comes Back After Failure of 1955

Department of Agriculture estimates the value of this year's crop of tung nuts totaling about 99,150 tons at $5,175,000, as compared with a value of $397,000 for the 1955 short crop of only 6,200 tons. The seasonal average price received by growers for tung nuts this year was $52.50 per ton, as compared with $64 per ton last year.

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama had above average crops this year, while Florida and Georgia crops were below average. In 1955, the tung crop was a failure in all states except Florida.

In Georgia, the 1956 crop was damaged by the March freeze and production totaled only 200 tons—slightly more than one-fourth the average. Florida's crop of 15,000 tons was nearly two and one-half times the 1955 crop but 12 percent below average.

The Mississippi crop is expected to total 64,000 tons—the third largest on record, being surpassed only by 1952 and 1953.

In Louisiana, new wood growth and a heavy bloom were early indications of an exceptionally large crop, but a late March frost reduced the prospects. Production is estimated at 18,300 tons—still 25 percent above average.

Chemists Set Meeting Dates

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold a banquet and symposium April 24, and an annual meeting October 22, both at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

Standard (N. J.) to Build Norwegian Unit by 1960

A refinery with a 40,000 barrel-per-day capacity is slated for construction in Norway, Standard Oil Company (N.J.) has announced. The plant, which is expected to get into operation in 1960, will be the biggest in Scandinavia and is expected to cost $30 million. The refinery's unloading facilities will be designed to handle super tankers. The entire unit will be owned by a new Norwegian registered Standard subsidiary.

Construction, which will begin in 1958, will be financed by Standard with 60 percent of the cost being advanced in dollars. It was noted that exports of gasoline, industrial oils and other finished products would amount to about 25,000 barrels a day and that they would help to improve Norway's balance of trade.

SOCMA Meeting to Hear Address by Lowell Mason

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet January 8 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, to hear an address on "A Chemical Manufacturer's Pocket Guide to Liberty," by Lowell B. Mason, who recently retired from the Federal Trade Commission. Cocktails will be served at noon and luncheon at 12:30 p. m.

Dentifrice Item Sale Rules Eased

Sodium monofluorophosphate dentifrices meeting certain labeling conditions may be sold over the counter beginning January 21, under a ruling of the Food and Drug Administration announced last week.

The commission acted to remove the chemical from the prescription-only list after finding that it could be safely used by the lay public provided the following conditions are met:

- It is prepared with other components in an aqueous solution suitable for household use as a dentifrice, and contains no drug limited to prescription sale.
- It and all other components of the preparation meet their professed standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.
- An application is effective for it, if the preparation is a new drug.
- The preparation contains not more than sixty milligrams of sodium monofluorophosphate per milliliter and is packaged to contain not more than 3.6 grams of sodium monofluorophosphate per retail package.
- The preparation is labeled with adequate directions for use only as a dentifrice by adults and children six years of age and over, and includes instructions to rinse the mouth thoroughly after brushing the teeth.
- The labeling bears a warning against use by children under six years of age.

NACA Fixes Spring Parley

National Agricultural Chemicals Association will hold its spring meeting at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6 to 8.

Pharmaceutical Makers Eye the Push-Button Container

The pharmaceutical industry is becoming more and more interested in a new kind of package for its products—the push-button container. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., maker of "Freon" propellant, says that last year just short of 1.5 million packages of medicinal and pharmaceutical items were turned out.

Total production, duPont thinks, should be even greater this year. The company, in the latest issue of its "DuPont Magazine," points out that about forty pharmaceutical items packaged in aerosol containers are now on the market, and one manufacturer predicts that more than 100 will soon be available in a wide list of drug types.

"Aerosol pharmaceuticals currently being marketed include such products as topical, or local, anesthetics for use in dentistry and for skin planing, spray bandages, burn sprays, athlete's foot remedies, poison ivy sprays, adhesive tape remover, and balm for application to the skin to minimize irritation of adhesive tape dressings," the article points out.

"Topical aerosol anesthetics have been marketed for some time now, but topical antiseptics and antibiotics are still in their infancy as push-button products. Many manufacturers believe, however, that because of the ease and speed with which a spray product can be applied, anesthetics, antibiotics, and antiseptics for topical applications may some day be converted largely to aerosol packaging.

"But, aside from the ease af application and minimum irritation of treated areas, there are other reasons why the future looks so bright for push-button pharmaceuticals. Even though the aerosol package may be higher priced than conventional packages, its efficiency often makes

—Continued on page 41

MEMO FROM: Product Development Committee

TO: Purchasing Department

We approve vitamin A 'Roche' for all uses.
The quality is very high. All types of the
Roche product are completely satisfactory.

Per .....

Both liquid and dry forms of
'Roche' Vitamin A were developed
with your manufacturing problems
in mind. Vitamin A 'Roche' has
8 big advantages:

. Stability . Availability
. Quality . High Potency
. Economy . Palatability
. Uniformity . No "Fishy Burp"

Call Roche for vitamin A. Vitamin
Division, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.,
Nutley 10, N. J. NUtley 2-5000

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.65 • 5.35
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.75

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .805 -1.074
Hydrous crystals, dms., works, works lb. .76 • .77
Sulfate, dms., works ..... lb. .924 • .944
Starch, corn, pearl

c.l., works .. ton.18.40 • —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.26.00 • —
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dms., c
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10,000 to 20,
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Soybean meal, 44%,
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works lb. .06 • —
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..... oz. .80 • .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls ..... lb. .75 • —
imp., bls ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .17 • .19
powd., fbls. bxs ..... lb. .18 • .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 • .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .752 • .762
Oxide, dms., dwd. E ..... lb. .93½- .94½

ground, bgs., ex-dock .... ton.132.00 • —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 • .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 • .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 • —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 • 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.30 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 • —

solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .70 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .61 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .80 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22 • —
solid, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .64 • —
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:— lb. .60 • .61
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 •
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 •
Chicago dist ..... gal. .35 •
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .32 •
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 •
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .32 •
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .33 •

V

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. • —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. • —

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ -
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
ton lots lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34¼ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ -
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .11½ -
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 -
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms. frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic coml nr redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial syn CP dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech dms c.l. dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 —
USP chys. inclusive dlvd., 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls 1,000 lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd (80 mesh) bbls 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .58 - .58
Freight equald shipt identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic tech dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 1.77
USP dms 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic dms. 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb 3.70 —
Anthranilic 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots. 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 2.65 3.45

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.178.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.183.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.203.00 -223.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.208.00 -228.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.153.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.158.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.178.00 -198.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.183.00 -203.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.158.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.163.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.183.00 -203.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.188.00 -212.00
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb 25 .27
Caprylic, dms lb. 25 .27
Cassella dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago paste bbls., frt. alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic mono- purif., flake, 99% dms lb 23½ .25½
tech. flake 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb .20 .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .0515 - —
tanks, frt equald lb .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30⅛
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. .28 .28⅛
smaller lots lb .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb .23 - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18⅛
tanks lb. .14¾ —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17⅛
tanks lb. .13¾ —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt equald gal 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equal l gal. 1.00 —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret., dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .50 —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .50 —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb .90 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms. 1,000-lb lots works lb 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms. c.l., dlvd lb .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .38 - —
tanks dlvd lb .34½ —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., [illegible] more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works cb. .1570 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric tech. bgs. dms., c.l., frt, alld E lb. .25½ - .27
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Gallic NF VII (bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma dry grd bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 —
paste bbls frt allo lb 1.45 —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 .35
cbys lb .19 —
dms lb 15½ —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
18° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 —
l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks works frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l. lb .20¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, c.p. USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less
Hydrocyanic, cyls. c.l. dlvd lb .70 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.21.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic dms. works, 30% basis lb. .06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70% non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.23 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	ord	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp	expressed	Pac	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pf	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	f.f.c	free from chlorine	pkge.	packages
bbls.	barrels	fib	fiber	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	f.o.b	free on board	precip	precipitated
bls	bales	f.p.a	free of prussic acid	prod	producer
bots.	bottles			pt	point
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal	gallon	purif.	purified
		gran	granular	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	i.&a	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade			reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub	resublimed
CD	completely denatured			ret.	returnable
		imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	nat	natural		
		neut.	neutral	W	west
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled			w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid J—Ammonium Sulfate

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% USP, 85%, cbys. ... lb. .85 - .88
basis lb 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., sam basis ... lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.03 - —
L, buls. works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots ... lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more ... lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots ... lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 ... lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more ... lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - 11.95
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.11.85 - 12.35
Laurent's, bbls ... lb .69 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms ... lb. .26½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms ... lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms ... lb. .2270- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms ... lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms ... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic NF dms., 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works ... lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works ... lb. .45 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms ... lb .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
2-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic USP dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E.... 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 7.35 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic dms. c.l. works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms ... lb. .18½- .20½
tanks ... lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white) dms. ... lb. .20½- .22½
tanks ... lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls. c.l., works ... lb .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works ... lb .16¾- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib dms. 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.14 1.17
Palm. dist., dms ... lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks ... lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld, ... lb 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld, ... lb 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
80% cbys. c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l. works ... 100 lbs 7.85 9.10
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
c.l., works ... lb. .0850- .0875
tanks works ... lb .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls ... lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls ... lb. .44 - —
Propionic syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls ... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude fib dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, o.c. 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms ... lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks ... lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms ... lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks ... lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs.... lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs ... lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs ... lb. .17¼- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt, alld ... lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —

Acid, sulfuric, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l. works ... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ... ton 22.35 - —
98% tanks, works ... ton 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ... ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt, equald. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis .. lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ... ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ... ton 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works ... lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist., dms ... lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks ... lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms ... lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
smaller lots ... lb 1.96 2.01
tech., dms ... lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms ... lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs ... lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycollic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l ... lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lbs. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic dms ... lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls ... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .47½- —
tanks works ... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst. bulk 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh.., fib., dms lb 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine dms. works ... lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms ... lb. .65 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.69 - 1.71
flake ... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
tech., cryst., bbls ... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd .. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E ... lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd ... lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt, equald ... lb. .16½- —
sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .23 - —
tanks ... lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots ... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 71 - .77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 71 - .77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ... gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis ... gal. .475 - —
SD23A dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis ... gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ... gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
SD35A dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .663 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis ... gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ... gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 - 20.69
tanks, same basis ... gal.20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal.21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 - 21.79
tanks, same basis ... gal.21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns. works ... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ... lb. .20 - —
Newark N J. ... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ... lb. .21 - —
Newark N J ... lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis Tenn ... lb .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd ... gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms ... lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms ... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ... lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver ... lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms ... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin tech. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs ... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld ... lb.28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms., frt. alld ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works ... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs ... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ... lb. .17 - —
Alumina calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .17¾- .19¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP XIV fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract works lb. 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade dms ... lb. .48 - —
Powder, lining extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works.... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms. works ... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy)
Ambergris, gray, bots ... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., tech lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.75.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.402.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works ... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF gran. bbls ... lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. ... lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ... lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots ... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran. dms ... lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ... ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms ... lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l. same basis ... lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works ... lb. .10 - .10½

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, ton 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms. frt alld lb. 65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 15½ - —
ex pentane reg. dms. c.l. dlvd, lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
syn., exc process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)
n-Butyrate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.23
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns. dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ - —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech. dms lb 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tankwagons min 2,000 gals. lb. .21½ - —
Salt dms c.l. truckloads 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine dms. works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls. ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal bulk c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l. mines lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide approx 65% bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½ - .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. .74½ - .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25 oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic metal lump bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida cn lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.00 - —
7RF c.l (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.35

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs, works lb .32 - .36
t.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton. 285.00 - —
Chloride anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. ton. 165.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dm lb. .22 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
t.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
X-ray dms lb .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
93-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton. 49.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton. 70.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton. 87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton. 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma dms. c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd.., gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt equald lb 18 - —
smaller lots, frt equald lb 20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. dms., c.l., works frt equald lb 21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif. fib dms. 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c., cns. dms lb .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol benzyl)
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms. lb .62 - —
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 24 - —
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb .21 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —

CHROMATES
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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY
TANNING — There's no substitute for leather, with its rich feeling and distinctive, inimitable smell . . . and nothing quite compares with Mutual Sodium Bichromate and Koreon in the tannery.
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Many engines and machines rely on a heavy deposit of Chromium to reduce friction and lengthen the life of bearing surfaces.
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The oldest application of chromium chemicals was as a coloring agent for decorative paints and inks . . . a more recent use is in primers for hard-to-paint aluminum and for steel structures subject to rust.
Wherever chromium chemicals are used, the name — Mutual — commands respect . . . earned as a result of years devoted to careful quality control and prompt handling of orders.
SODIUM BICHROMATE • POTASSIUM BICHROMATE • SODIUM CHROMATE • CHROMIC ACID • AMMONIUM BICHROMATE • KOREON (one bath chrome tan)
MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb. 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 30¾- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., wase ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .63 .65
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .13 - .14
t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot bls ..... lb .48 .50
Blue alkali, dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.10 - —
toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls, same basis. lb 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls, same basis, lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. 39½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ..... ton 82.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton 132.25 - —
smaller lots, works ton 137.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 71.50 - —
Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 69.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 121.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 126.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. Chi ton 95.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 100.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 36.75 - —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. ton 109.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 114.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 51.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 48.25 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 105.00 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb 2.50 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
t.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.t., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ib. .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 134.40 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip. dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works frt. equald. ton 34.00 -71.00
USP gran. dms lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms .. lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms .. lb. .74 - .76
USP bbls., dms ..... lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP, dms. works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - —
nat USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more .. lb. .48 - —
USP, gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs ..... lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs ..... lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs ..... lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - .09
solid, same basis ..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- .14½
tech. consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" ..... lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .33 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
Casein, imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid ..... lb. .23 - .24
New Zealand, duty paid ..... lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
"B" ..... lb. .21 - —
"C" ..... lb. .20 - —
Corinje "A" ..... lb. .20½- —
"B" ..... lb. .19½- —
"C" ..... lb. .18 - —
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton 180.00 -185.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works .. ton 35.00 -40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns ..... lb 5.25 -30.00
syn. cns ..... lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second bgs dlvd E. lb .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2 fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .20½- .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l. f.o.b. plant. ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump bgs., c.l. works South ton 53.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs. exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½- —
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb. .75 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. 86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots ..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 130 lbs., frt. alld ..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Chromium acetate soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
chys. works lb. .11¼ - —
Fluoride bbls. works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal bots., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.60
Civet, artif., bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, bail, dom. airfloated, bgs. c.l. Tenn ton 19.50 —
crushed shed moisture, bulk c.l. Tenn ton 10.00 —
purif., bgs. c.l. Tenn ton 20.50 —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton 42.00 - 45.00
lump, bulk Atl port long-ton 27.00 - 30.20
China, dom., dry grd airfloat 99% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia works ton 10.00 —
l.c.l. Georgia, works ton 15.50 —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp. white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 - 35.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60.00 - 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .39½ - .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .41½ - .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb, .39½ - .41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis lb .41½ - .43
purif. high vis (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .57 - —

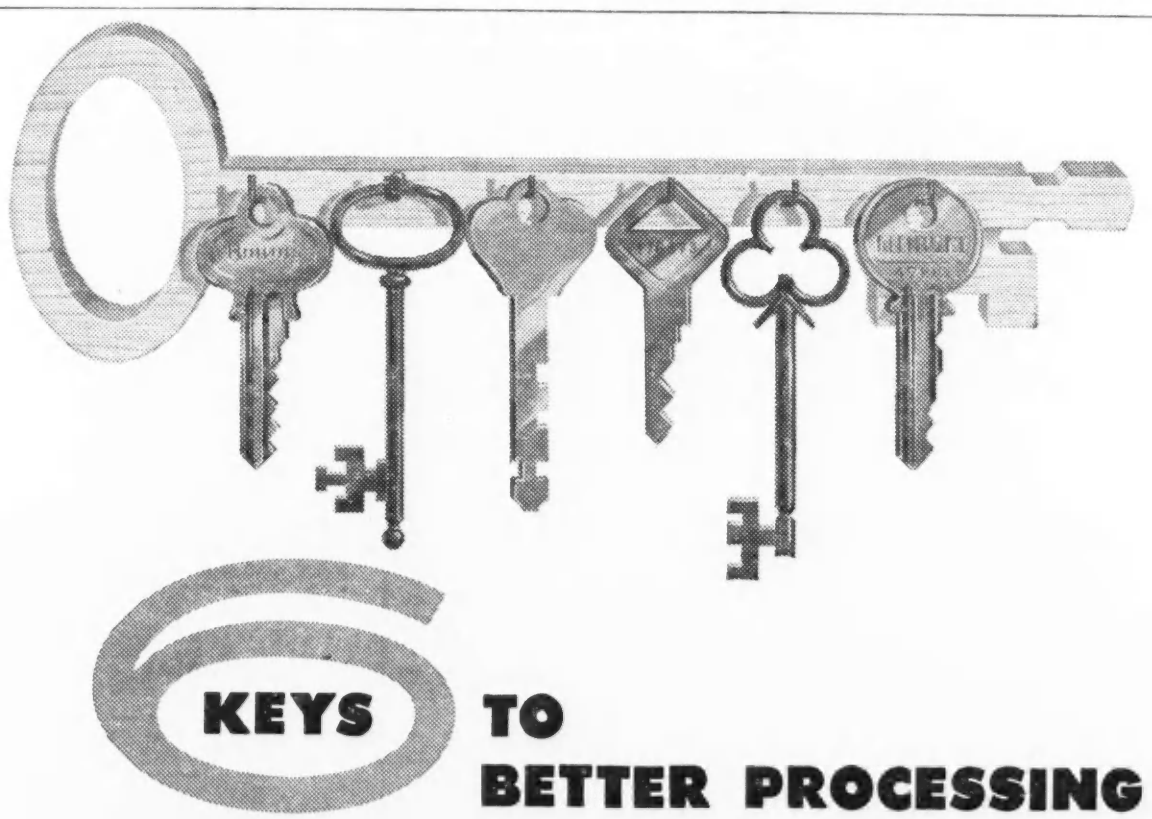
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar crude resale for soins., dms., c.l. ex-whse. gal. .30½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .33½ - —
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .30½ - .35
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .33½ - .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ - .20½
Cobalt acetate 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co. dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¼ - —
liq. 6% Co. dms lb. 61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.35 - —
Naphtenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.78 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.73 - —
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾ - —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate 6% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .43¾ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .68 - .71
Codeine NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 29.00 - 35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45¼ - .45¾
cryst., dihydrate dms., works. lb. .30¾ - .31¼
dried, dms., works lb. .39 - .39½
cuprous, dms., works lb. .4340 - .4890
Cyanide tech. bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½ - —
1,000-lb lots or more lb. .78½ - —
smaller lots lb. .80½ - —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Nitrate tech., cryst. bbls. works. lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .48½ - .50½
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½ - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more works. lb. .62½ - —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½ - .63½
Quinolinolate, tib dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .2080 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 - 16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 - 34.00
Undecylenate dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 163.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 158.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 57.00 - 58.00
Cramp bark, NF bls lb 85 - .88
Coumarin, NF cryst dms lb 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots chys lb 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks works frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln. 80% tanks works gal. 2068 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. 42 - .44
l.c.l. same basis gal. 53 - 55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beachwood, chys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF bots chys lb 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood dms. c.l., incl lb 0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. 0634 - —
N Y whse lb. 0745 - —
tanks works lb 0460 - —
Cresol tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1675 - —
tanks same basis lb 145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1825 - —
tanks same basis lb 160 - —

m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1773 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1823 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2173 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .2225 - —
tanks same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9° C., dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.03
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —

Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb 12 - —
l.c.l. works lb 14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —
l.c.l. works lb .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½ - —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock duty extra lb 08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont. contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv 21% N bgs works unit ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms c.l. works ton 120.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 140.00 —
Cyclohexane 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. 70 - —
l.c.l. works gal. 72 - —
tanks works gal 55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms., c.l., works frt alld., E lb .28 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb .24 - —
Cyclohexanone tech. dms., c.l., works lb 32½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 35 - —
tanks, works lb 29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C. 360 lb dms., c.l., works lb 55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 60 - —
tanks, same basis lb 52 - —



KEYS TO BETTER PROCESSING

Mathieson glycol ether solvents...Poly·Solv's

One or more of the glycol ether solvents in Mathieson's remarkably versatile Poly·Solv series may open the door to more effective, more economical manufacturing for you. For instance:

POLY·SOLV EM
ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
...has the lowest boiling point. Used for sealing moistureproof cellophane, as a dye penetrant and as a thinner for varnishes.

POLY·SOLV DM
diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
...used in brake fluids, brushing lacquers, stamp pad ink dyes and textile dye pastes, and in cosmetics manufacturing.

POLY·SOLV EE
ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
...used in lacquers, to clarify soap-hydrocarbon systems, and as a solvent for paints, plastics and dyes.

POLY·SOLV DE
diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
...used in plastics manufacturing, brake fluids, nongrain raising wood stains and in industrial cleaners to dissolve water soluble greases.

POLY·SOLV EB
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
...used to strengthen blush resistance and reduce surface defects for many coatings, particularly hot-spray lacquers.

POLY·SOLV DB
diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
...used where very low evaporation rate is required; particularly valuable in vinyl-organosols and in making textile oils.

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OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

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MATHIESON
INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives Hyprochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) Sulphuric Acid·ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Ethylene Oxide·Ethylene Glycols·Polyethylene Glycols·Glycol Ether Solvents·Ethylene Dichloride·Dichloroethylether Formaldehyde·Methanol·Sodium Methylate·Hexamine·Ethylene Diamine·Polyamines·Ethanolamines·Trichlorobenzene·Polychlorobenzene·Trichlorophenol

Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb. cyls., works cyl 48 00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12 00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D tech. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .37 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .42 .46
Butyl ester dms., c.l., works lb .40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .45 .49
tanks, same basis lb .39 —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works lb .40 —
l.c.l., works lb .45 .49
tanks, works lb .39 —
Dandelion root, bls lb .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l. works lb .45 - —
t.c.l. works lb .46 - —
DDT powder bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb .23 .27
smaller lots same basis lb .24 .28
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb .24 .28
smaller lots, same basis lb .25 .29
1-Decanol tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .41 —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .43 —
tanks, dlvd lb .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49 50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton 58 00 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 64.10 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato imported bgs lb. 10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., l.c., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
t.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
t.t.l. dlvd lb 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
tanks lb. .86 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane dms. c.l or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼ .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼ .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks same basis lb .31½ - —
Dieldrin dms. frt alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½ - —
tanks dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - 5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾ - .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0750- .0775
Sulfate, bulk gram. .0750- .0775
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .56 .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .35 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt equald. lb. .31 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock ton. 78.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.90	4.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb	14.35	-14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	9.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb	.89	- —
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb	1.09	- —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb	89	- —
36 Yellow 2G	lb	1.00	- —
40 Orange II extra, conc	lb	1.29	- —
57 Fuchsine, SB	lb	1.31	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	- —
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	- —
161 Orange RR	lb	.80	- —
176 Fast red A	lb	1.18	- —
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb	1.25	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb	1.11	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.02	- —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb	.91	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	- —
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	- —
234 Brown Y	lb	1.08	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	- —
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb	1.44	- —
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	1.80	- —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	- —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb	3.11	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb	2.20	- —
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	79	- —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	- —
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	- —
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	- —
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	- —
561 Brown B	lb	2.45	- —
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	- —
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	87	- —
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.07	- —
620 Yellow 2G	lb	1.11	- —
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	- —
640 Yellow XX	lb	1.95	- —
655 Yellow OX	lb	2.24	- —
657 Green V	lb	2.31	- —
662 Brilliant green G	lb	3.07	- —
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb	4.05	- —
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	- —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	1.91	- —
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	- —
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.06	- —
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
860 Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	- —
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.11	- —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb	3.48	- —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	- —
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	- —
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	- —
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	- —
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb	2.85	- —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	- —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb	2.99	- —
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.

1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb	2.19	- —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb	1.93	- —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	- —
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	3.26	- —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb	2.48	- —
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb	1.21	- —
1151 Brown R single paste	lb	1.94	- —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb	31	- —
1217 Orange RD, double powder	lb	3.94	- —
p-4 Brown PG	lb	2.54	- —
p-14 Brown EB	lb	1.83	- —
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.76	- —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	- —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.10	- —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.44	- —
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	2.24	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	- —
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.44	- —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb	6.81	- —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb	6.13	- —
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	- —
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	- —
Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	- —
Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	- —
Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	- —
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	- —
Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	- —
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	- —
Oil red Z-1700	lb	1.49	- —
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb	6.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb dms. dlvd.

p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb	4.62	- —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb	5.87	- —
Spirit black ZRB	lb	2.95	- —
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30	- —
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.05
tanners bbls lb 06 - .06½
Elm bark grinding, bls lb 30 - .32
powd. bbls. bxs lb 45 - —
select, bundles lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin tech. dms. dlvd., 100% basis lb 3.75 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz lots oz. 98 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots oz. 92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz.-lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100-oz lots oz .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .33 - —
Epinephrine syn. USP bots. 100-gram lots gram .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Ergot, NF dms. tin-lined lb 2.00 —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 87.75 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
99% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½ - —
lb. .58½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
t.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
Amyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Benzoate, bots lb. .74 .90
Bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 70 —
smaller lots, works lb. 72 .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks, works lb. 10 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb .51½ .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms. t.c.l., works lb No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —

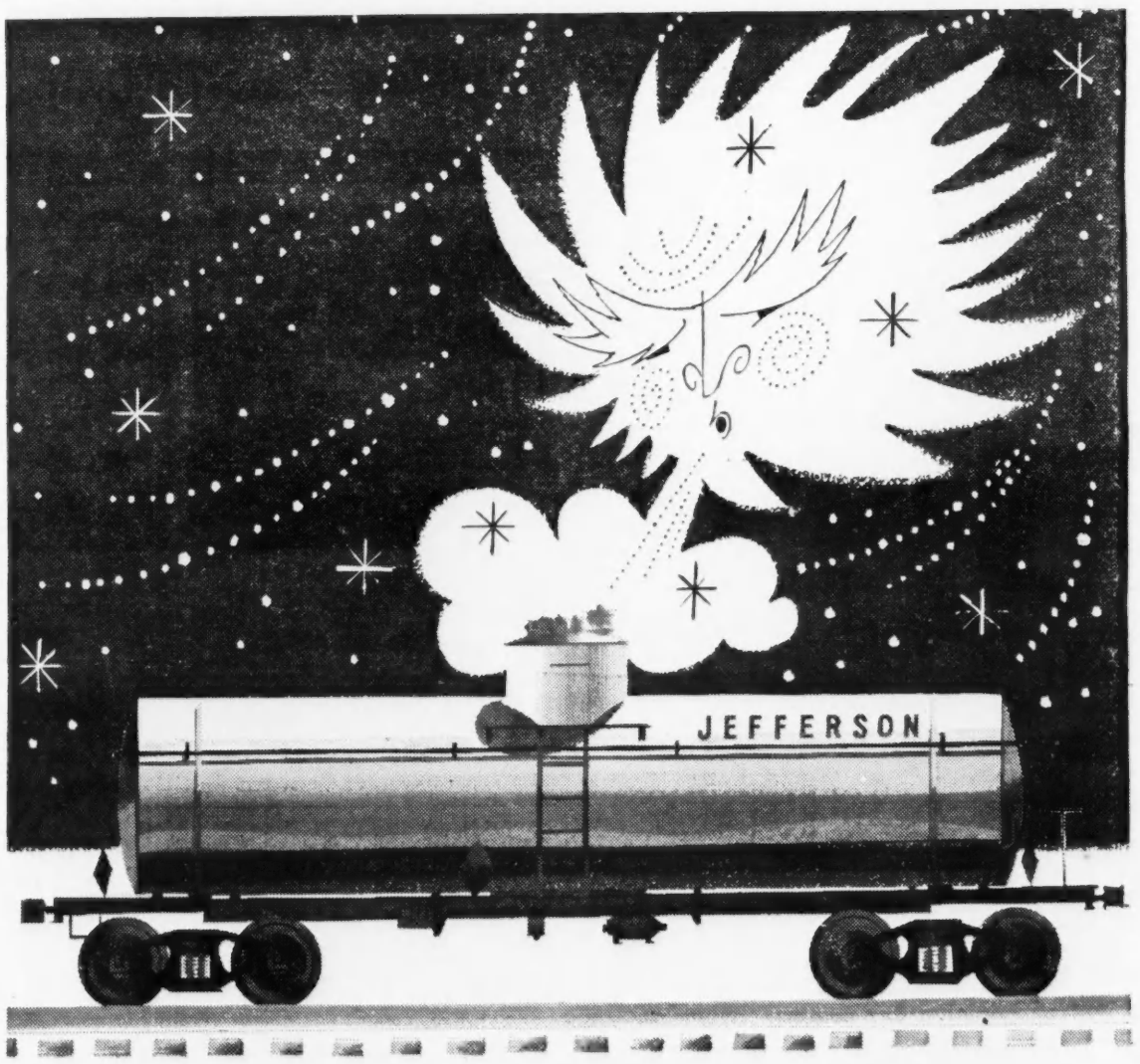
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
t.l.t. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .27 - —
Monostearate triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E, 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd E, 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin cns., 25-lb lots lb 6.20 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacaodylate NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst. bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.25 6.75
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms works lb .07¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .38 .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 33.75
l.c.l. works ton 34.75 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium, citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran. bgs. c.l. works. ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. 09½- .10
Fir balsam Canada cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd. bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 140.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton 136.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0705- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450- —
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0700- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0445- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0480- —
(uninhibited, methanol-free), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks dlvd lb. .0420- —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 .61
Fullers' earth bgs. c.l. fil. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 20.00 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 17.50 18.00
spent, bgs. c.l. shipt point ton 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt alld, 100% basis lb .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls. c.l lb 70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls. c.l lb. 73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. 81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. 27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 88 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs c.l dlvd lb 16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
l-Glutamine, bots gram .63 - —
Glycerine, nat. crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. 16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. 15 - —
refd. CP USP 99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 27 - —
high gravity dms. c.l. dlvd lb 29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 27¾ - —
yellow, refd., high gravity lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms. c.l., works lb. 18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root NF tested bls lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite amorph. powd. bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb 06 09¼
crystalline 88-90% powd., ngs., fib dms., ex whse lb. 19 .21¼
90-92% powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .21 .24¼
95-97% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 29 .31¼



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Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08⅛
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ - .06⅝
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works lb 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .22½ - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¼ - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .36½ - .40
CBB, bgs lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs lb. .26¾ - .29
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .18½ - .21
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .21½ - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .31¾ - .34
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .19¾ - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .37¾ - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11¾ - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .12¾ - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .36½ - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼ - .46
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¾ - .33
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16¾ - .18
seeds bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .50 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs, lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs lb. 3.25 - 3.40
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd 48 N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N Y C ton 17 00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. 21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 3.25
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb 70 75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 4 bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 29½ - —
Henbane (leaves, bls lb 35 40
Heptane (indust tanks Bayonne, N J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. 14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C lb. .229 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. N. Y. C. and Philadelphia lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - .46⅛
Hexane (indust tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb .35 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44 50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms. gm. 4.75 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .42 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32⅛
dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 2.39
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 8.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 5.00
α-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

MC **

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Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	07	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l. t.l. works	lb.	70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms, c.l. t.l., works	lb	75	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms, works	lb	65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb	NP	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	NP	—
Juniper berries bgs	lb	18	.20
Tar NF dms	lb	42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF powd fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal fib dms	lb	15½	.17½
Kola nuts bgs	lb	15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	.15½
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.15¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower			
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP fib dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs 1c lower			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1400	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l or t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium bls	lb.	.75	.80
ord., bls	lb.	.25	.40
select bls	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.26½	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.26½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.36½	—
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	45	—
Iodide NF V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate fused 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs prime, N. Y	lb.	.16	—
St Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb higher			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide tech., powd, bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l. shipt point, frt, alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton.	20.46	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	21.96	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	25.96	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd., bgs. works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	3.30	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	60.50	—
extracted 36% bulk same basis	ton.	52.00	-52.50
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65	1.67
Bromide NF dms, works, frt equald	lb	2.45	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works	lb.	.82	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.05	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½	—
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd or works, frt alld	lb.	.80	.80½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	.81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms. 100-lb. lots	lb	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb	48½	—
less ton lots, works	lb	53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb lots	lb	1.15	—
Titanate dms works	lb	1.15	1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.08¾	—
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lobelia herb bls	lb	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Logwood extract, cryst, No 1 bbls, l.c.l	lb	41	—
No 2 bbls, l.c.l.	lb	39	—
liq., No 1 bbls., l.c.l	lb	20	—
No 2, bbls l.c.l	lb	19	—
No 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	18½	—
solid No 1 boxes c.l.	lb.	35	—
Lycopodium cs	lb	1.20	2.00
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib, dms	lb.	12.00	—
l-Lysine, fib, dms	lb.	12.00	-13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings bls	lb.	3.25	—
West Indian No 1, bls, shipment	lb.	3.25	—
Magnesia, calcined tech, bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25¼	.26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.29¼	—
Magnesia, calcined, syn., rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	.30
t.c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
USP, light, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, fib, dms	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	82.50	—
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk c.l. Chawelah Wash	ton	40.00	—
Magnesium bromide jars	lb	90	1.00
Carbonate tech. bgs c.l., frt. equald	lb	10½	—
t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l. frt. equald	lb	12	13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
t.l. frt equald	lb	13	—
t.c.l. frt equald	lb	14	15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points			
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	80.00
Gluconate dms, cns	lb.	1.34	1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.26½	.30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.20	—

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Magnesium Peroxide—Mica, Wet-Ground

Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
100 lbs 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .92 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - .28½
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - .29½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - .27½
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 148.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton 144.50 - —
dms., works ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp. dms lb. .32½ - —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn, dms lb 28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E. ton 88.55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 95.55 - —
Tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 66.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.40 - 6.50
syn., USP racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd. fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .20½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21 —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21½ —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E gal. .63½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½ - —

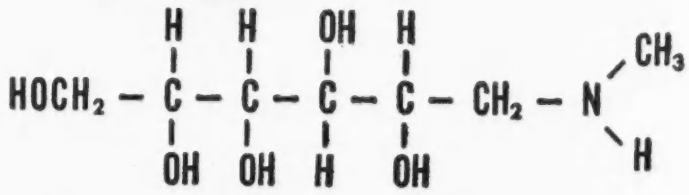
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 ops.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret., dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.34 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l, works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —

If you're working on dyes, pharmaceuticals or surface active agents—

Consider **DU PONT**

N-Methylglucamine



A polyhydroxyamine now available in commercial quantities in a technical grade

SUGGESTED USES: Du Pont N-Methylglucamine Technical may be used as an intermediate and solubilizing agent in the preparation of many interesting and valuable products, such as:

- Surface active agents, including detergents, emulsifiers, foam builders and thickeners
- Pharmaceuticals and physiologically active compounds, salts and complexes
- Stabilized diazo compounds (used in textile dyeing and printing)

Du Pont N-Methylglucamine Technical may also be used as a printing assistant and as a stabilizer and metal deactivator in chlorine-containing polymers.

REACTIONS: In general, N-methylglucamine exhibits the characteristic reactions of aliphatic amino alcohols. For example, N-methylglucamine reacts:

With alkyl halides to produce tertiary amines

With 2-aminoethylsulfuric acid to produce aminoethylmethylglucamine

With dimethyl sulfate to produce N,N-dimethylglucamine

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, just drop us a note. We'll be glad to send you our product information sheet and a free test sample of Du Pont N-Methylglucamine Technical if you wish. Address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Off-white, needle-shaped crystalline powder

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 195.21

MELTING POINT: 128° C. Minimum

PURITY: 99% Minimum

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.....lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .28 - —
New York .....gal. .29 - —

Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works..kilo. 7.84 - —
323 mesh, ctns., works...kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works...lb. 1.15 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.39 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies..lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Monoethylalphanapnthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks frt equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)

Morphine, cns .....oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd. cns.....oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns .....oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride NF, cns.....oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns .....oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l. dlvd E .. lb. .53¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .56¼ - —
tanks dlvd E..... lb. .52¼ - —

Musk, syn. ambrette 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 5.15
25-lb lots, cns..... lb. 5.05 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns..... lb. 5.20 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 5.30
25-lb lots cns ..... lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. 10½ - —
Du ch, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼ - —
English, yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs ..... lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10¼ - —

Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton.63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock .... ton.79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis ..lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .... lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works .. lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity..gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .73¾ - .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .38½ - .46½
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls..... lb. .76 - —
green bbls. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .31¼ - .38¼
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld .. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide cbys ..... lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt. alld..... lb .51 - —

p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld...lb. .443 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 123-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same bassi.....lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ - .50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.38
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..... lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs..... lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, bgs..... lb. 2.80 - —
Nux vomica, bls..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - .17

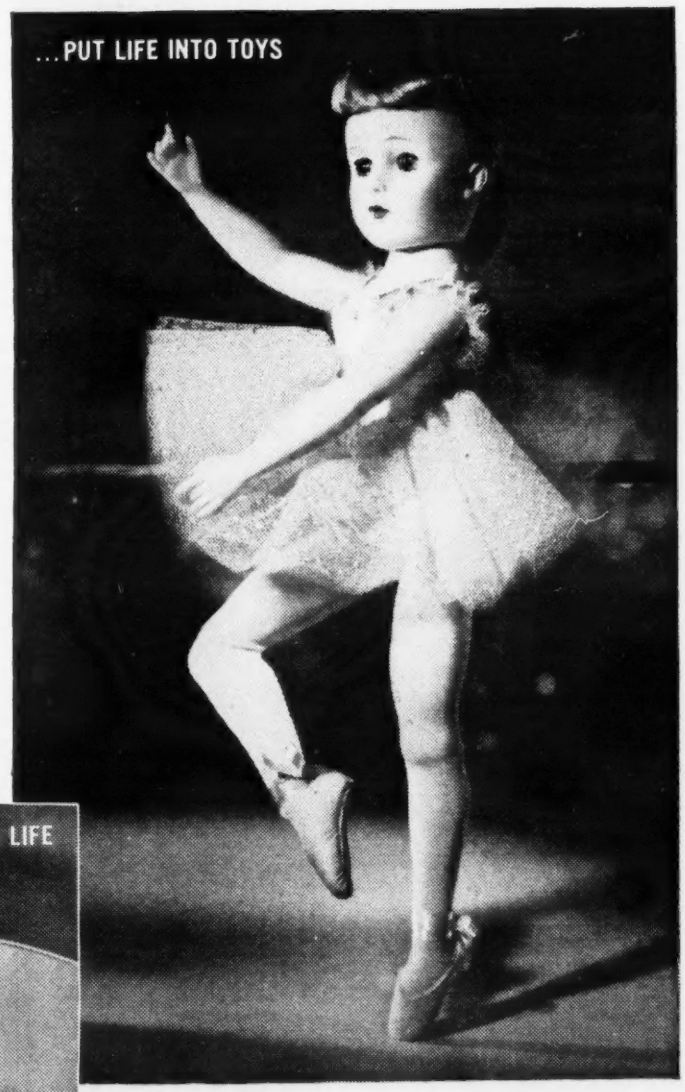
O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown Tex .. .. gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex..... gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1½c higher.

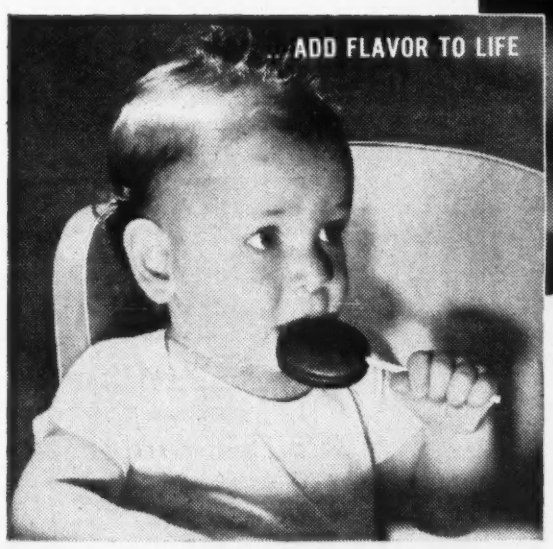
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns..... lb. 4.00 - —
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. to 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms..... lb. 1.25 —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb 1.25 —
Angelica root, bots..... lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.56.00 95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - .63
Avocado, cns. ..... lb 3.23 - —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



FROM A PIROUETTE TO AN ARABESQUE this Ballerina doll by Valentine can duplicate almost any authentic ballet position. Her gracefulness is the result of jointed knees, ankles and torso. To provide durability despite the wear and tear of continual use, Valentine selected Hercules Hercocel® (cellulose acetate) as the primary plastic. The famed toughness of Hercocel makes it ideal for products that are exposed to hard and constant use.



REMEMBER BACK WHEN licorice candy was your favorite treat? Today Hercules technical anethole forms the base of U.S.P. anethole, which has largely replaced Chinese oil of anise in creating licorice flavor. U.S.P. anethole made from Hercules technical anethole is being used for such products as foods, dentifrices, pharmaceuticals, cordials, candy, and other confections.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS

G56-11

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF Italian, cns. lb.10.00 - —
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 3.40
Calamus bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .30 - .43
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresen.
Cardamom, NF bots lb.38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil cinnamon USP)
Castor, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. lb. .3060- —
tanks lb. .2760- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2810- —
l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2610- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3325- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3525- —
No. 1, dms, c.l. lb. .2450- —
l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —

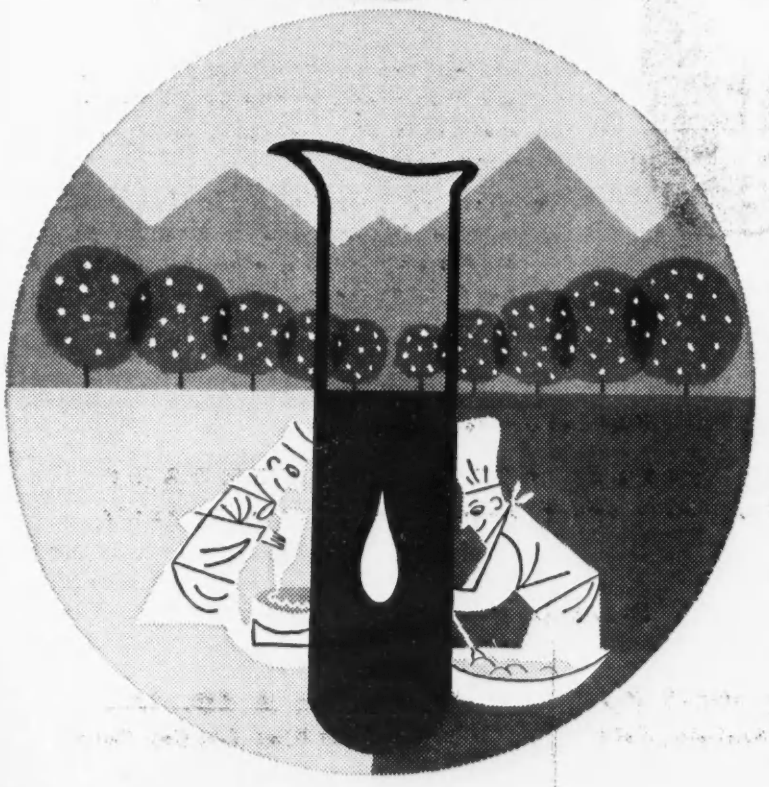
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2275- —
l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .2100- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. lb. .2700- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
refined, deod., dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .2250- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots. lb.15.00 - —
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.225.00 - —
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia) lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .90 - —
Java, cns lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.50 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
leaf, crude, dms lb 1.20 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅞- —
Pac. coast lb. .11½- —
refd. Cochin type dms. tax incl., lb. .19¼- .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms. lb. .22¼- .23¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11⅝- .11⅞
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb.10.50 - —

Oil, corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .1984- .2010
tanks lb. .1784- —
Costus, bots. oz. 4.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .14 - —
Valley lb. .13¾- .13⅞
Texas, Lubbock lb. .13⅞- —
Waco lb. .14⅛- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .17½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. lb. .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. 14 - —

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.13.30 -14.50
Bourbon, cns lb.14.25 - —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.20.00 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .19¾- 21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.60 - —
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Juniper berry, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 7.00 - —
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester cns lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots lb.30.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns lb. 4.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 6.00 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.30.00 -85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1670- —
l.c.l. lb. .1770- .1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1340- —
New York lb. .1470- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500- .1510
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb.11.00 - —
Mandarin (see Oil tangerine)
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .09¾ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots lb.575.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb.14.50 - —
West Indian, cns., dms. lb.14.50 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15½- .15¾
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .20 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.50 - 3.60
Orange, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms. lb. .15¾- .16¾
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .18½- —
refd., dms. lb. .23¾- .24¼
tanks lb. .21¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms. 3.00 - —
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.50 5.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .18¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, N.F., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns. dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y. lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary bots lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.30 - —
Spanish, cns. lb 1.20 1.45
Sandalwood, cns. lb.14.00 - —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .48 .60
nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. No stocks.
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14 - —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1858- .1873
tanks lb. .1645- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1808- .1823
tanks lb. .1595- —
salad, dms. lb. .1909- .19¼
tanks lb. .1709- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.40 - —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tanks lb. .1500- —
nat. winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1575- .1625
tanks lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns. lb 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.30 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06¼
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. 05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb .14½ .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb 2.00 - 2.30



OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers
Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St. New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave. New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, tansy, dms..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T'a).
Pine, comi dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .0634- —
whse ..... lb. .0745- —
tanks works .... lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works, gal. .92 - —
ex-whse, N.Y.C..... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red., cns., dms... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 2.00
tech. white cns ..... lb 40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y..... lb. .23½- —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated)
Turpentine, NF cns. dms lb 28 45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java cns ..... lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms gal.11.20 - —
White mineral, tech.," 50-65 vis., non-ret dms c.l t.o.b. N Y gal. .53 - —
65-75 vis. non-ret.. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-353 vis. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil Chenopodium NF).
Wormwood, cns .... lb. 5.50 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.... lb.14.00 -16.00
extra, bots ... lb 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ... lb No stocks
Oleostearine, dms..... lb. .14 - .15
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz.21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns ..... oz 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33½- .35

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1 45 —
Mineral American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .53 - —
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .43 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, cryst. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.73 - 5.00
smaller lots works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs..... lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs..... lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- .14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tecn., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 .47
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.55.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 —
imported, Danish, ex whse ib. 1.28 —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0525- .0550
Procaine, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0525- .0550
Sodium, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0625- .0650
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .13 —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs..... lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs new crop lb No prices
Mombasa, bgs., shipt..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 —
white, bgs ..... lb. .35 .36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb 70 .75
imp., bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04¼- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅝- —

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¾- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06⅛- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 .204
East coast N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. 14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast N.J. N.Y gal. .17 —
Group 3 gal. 11875- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .19 —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .183 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. 195 - —
odorless, tanks., refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. .... gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd ..... gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 —
N. Y., dlvd. ..... gal. .37 —

This Label Is Your ASSURANCE of FIRST GRADE, HIGHEST QUALITY LEMON OIL

because...

- The M.C.P. label is that of one of the nation's oldest specialists in quality citrus products — pectins, juices, concentrates, etc.
- It's the *producer's* label — which means that M.C.P. LEMON OIL is pure and unadulterated...cold-pressed in California and *packed by the producer* . . . to assure the user receiving it pure and unadulterated.
- It identifies M.C.P. LEMON OIL as one that meets all the long-accepted standards for highest quality and finest flavor.
- There is but one M.C.P. LEMON OIL label, and this is what it means:—*An exclusively first grade lemon oil, for M.C.P. packs but this one top grade!*

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875-
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. 26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. 29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. 215 - —
273°-361°F., b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p Houston gal. 25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r. 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. 29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —

Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —

USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22

Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50% bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. 41½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride comi. kgs. works lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd. E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph. red dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works,, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l. works frt equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks works frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb 33 - —
g-Picoline 98% dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochlorine, USP bots oz. 4.75 5.25
Nitrate, USP bots, vials oz. 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. 72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .36 - —
Pink root, bls lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine dist., dms. frt. equald. lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works. ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed raw, dms. works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots. dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots works. lb .43 - —
smaller lots works lb .49 - .49
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb lots, works. lb .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, reg. flake, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .40½- —
dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .32 - .35
Bromate dms. 1,000 lbs or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd. bbls. dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .30 - —

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd. dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb lots works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Ferricyanide dms., ton lots, works, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price, unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml. kgs. works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Persulfate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .709 - .775
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .16 - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. 03½- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 58.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2° non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms. works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 - —
USP bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works. lb. .08¼- 08⅛
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin, ogs., c.l., same basis lb .11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

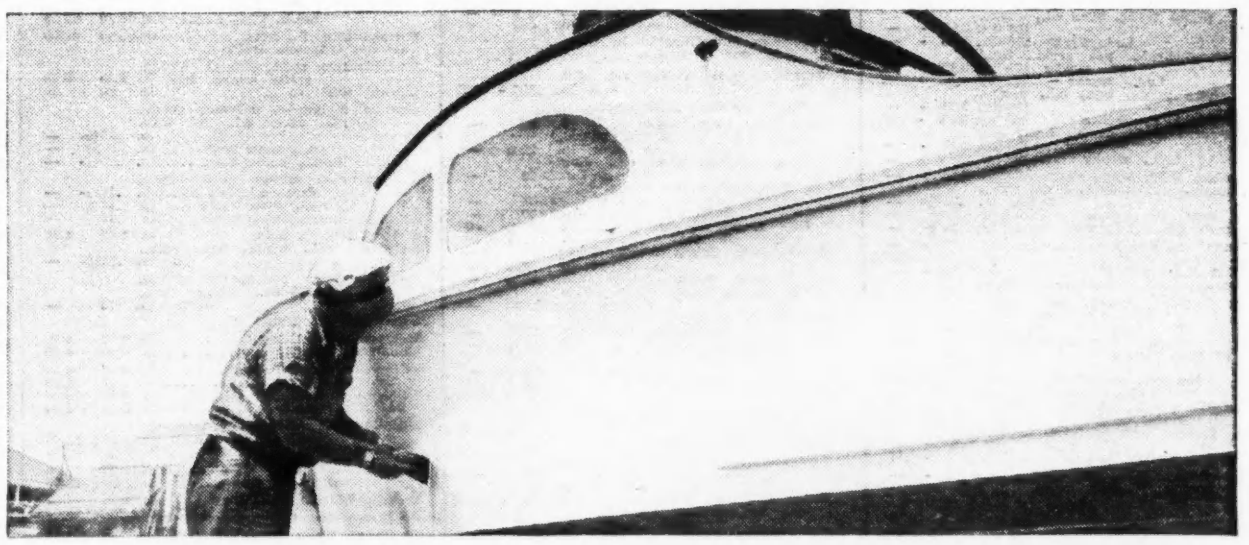
R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
acrylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.68
light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.62 - 1.68
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32

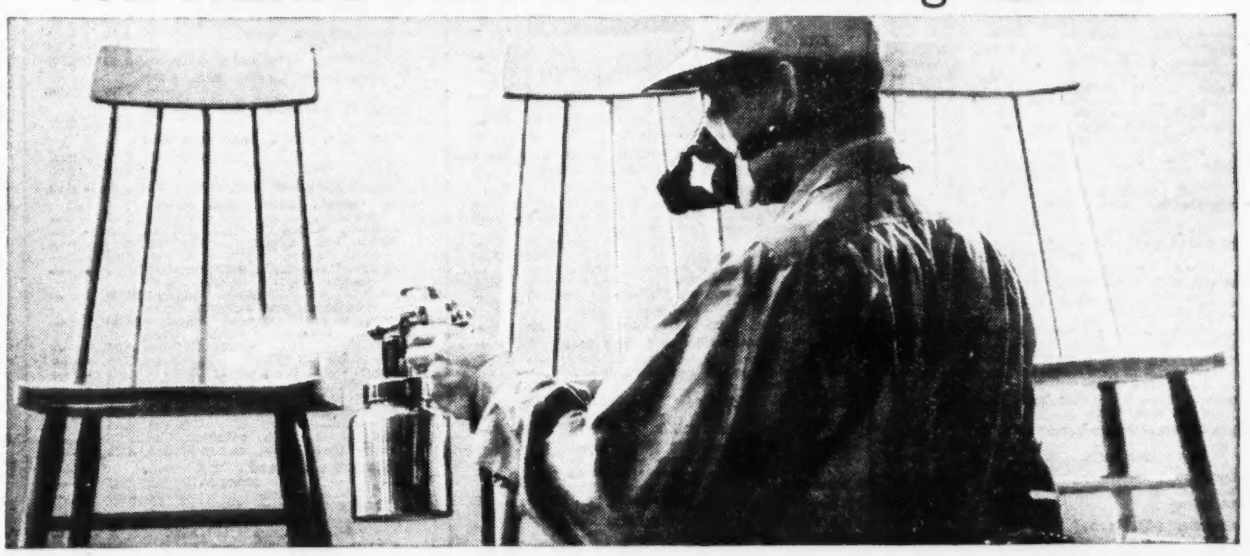
Red, Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0473- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0573- —
30% bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls. ton 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 3.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate NF dms. lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root bgs lb 15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls lb. .36 - —
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone ngs. 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .93¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 17.00 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .33
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 .07¼
refd, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sals).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, grnd., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.02½- —
table vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.27½- —
Saltcake dom. bulk works, 100% Na.SO, basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East indies chips bgs. .83 - .86
powd. fib dms lb .75 - .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd. bgs. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2 bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - —
pods, bls, lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .21½- —
Indian, natural, bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .66 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .45 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .44 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l. works, exwhse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅛- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .87⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .64⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
strong NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed bls. bbls lb. .45 - —
powd. bbls lb. .40 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln., 25° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .08 - —
Chlorite tech, dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb 70 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. works lb 28 - —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25



Your **REMOVER** to take the coating **OFF**



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Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots ..lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .15¼ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots ..lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. ..lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..lb 5.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms ..lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l ..lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works ..lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite dms., c.l. frt. alld. ..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .24½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots ..lb. .23½ - .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less ..lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.65 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..lb. 2.55 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works..lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys. dms. works ..lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works.lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .19½ - .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .18 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.137.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse.ton.142.50 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 - —
smaller lots, exwhse ton.247.50 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works ..lb. .19½ - —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works. ..lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .16 - .17
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l ..100 lbs 6.20 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l. works ..100 lbs 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..lb 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ..ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs.10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. ..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .20½ - .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. 44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.45
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.10 - 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11 60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms ..lb. .74 - .76

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 ..100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 ..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 ..100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 ..100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All. States E. of Miss., R and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ..on.62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .580 - .634
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works ..lb. .29 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib dms ..lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .07¾ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 - —
Sulfide flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .06½ - —
fused bbls., c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrahorate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works ..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..lb. .53 - .65
tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works ..lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works ..lb. .10¼ - —
1-ton or less, works ..lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E ..lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E ..lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l. works ..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9 80 - 10.30
Tungstate tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .38
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works.lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 3-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.46.50 - —
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. 75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .05½ - —

Squill, white, bls ..lb. .19 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs ..lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls ..lb. .13 - .18
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .793 - .803
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..lb. 1.09 - 1.10
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .921 - 1.413
hydrous, cryst., dms., works..lb. .80½ - .81½
Sulfate, dms., works ..lb. .976 - .996
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.44 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .06½ - —
ex whse, N. Y. ..lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs ..lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..lb. .18 - .20
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram, lb. .0750 - .0775
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms..lb. .88 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works ..lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots ..lb. 3.50 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms ..lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. ..oz.25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E ..lb. .0885 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms ..lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, same basis ..lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib dms ..lb 5.00 - 5.20
USP, same basis ..lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 - 11.10
powd. dms ..lb.10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms ..lb.11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. ..lb.11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms ..lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.80 - 9.40
powd., dms ..lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms ..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms ..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms ..lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines.100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines.100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
99.100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines ..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls. mines ..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls. works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works ..lb. .0335 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock..ton.130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ..ton.130.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .83 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - 39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - 36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.93% micronized, bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 85.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..lb. .14 - —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .07½ - .07⅝
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s ..lb. .09 - .09⅛
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..lb. .06½ - —
prime, tanks, dlvd ..lb. .07¼ - .07⅜
special tanks, dlvd ..lb. .06⅞ - .07
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08⅝ - .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l ..lb. .09⅜ - .10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk..unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk ..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian bgs., ex whse..lb. .10½ Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l. same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms..lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..lb. .23¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .50
prime, dms ..lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene)
USP 55 gal dms., works ..lb. .20½ - .21⅛
smaller dms. works ..lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works ..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd ..lb.12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd ..lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. ..lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.45 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.60 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms kilo.60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib dms kilo.62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots ..lb. .72 - —
less ton lots ..lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 - 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms ..lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms ..lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) ..lb. 1.01 - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .20½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .27½ - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Hydride, cns., works ..lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. ..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works ..lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..kilo.134.20 - —
Acetate, bots ..kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots ..kilo.30.50 - 32.00
Acid succinate ..kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns ..lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis ..lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .22 - —

p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industr. or nitration, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .32 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, industr., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l.-frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate tech., non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. alld E of Denver lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½ - .12½
Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ret. chys, works frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine dms. c.l., wor'ks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .46¾ - —
tanks frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l. works frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks works frt equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .21½ - —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP bots gram .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea 46% N indust., bgs., c.l., t.l. dlvd E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP dms lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves bls lb 12 - .14

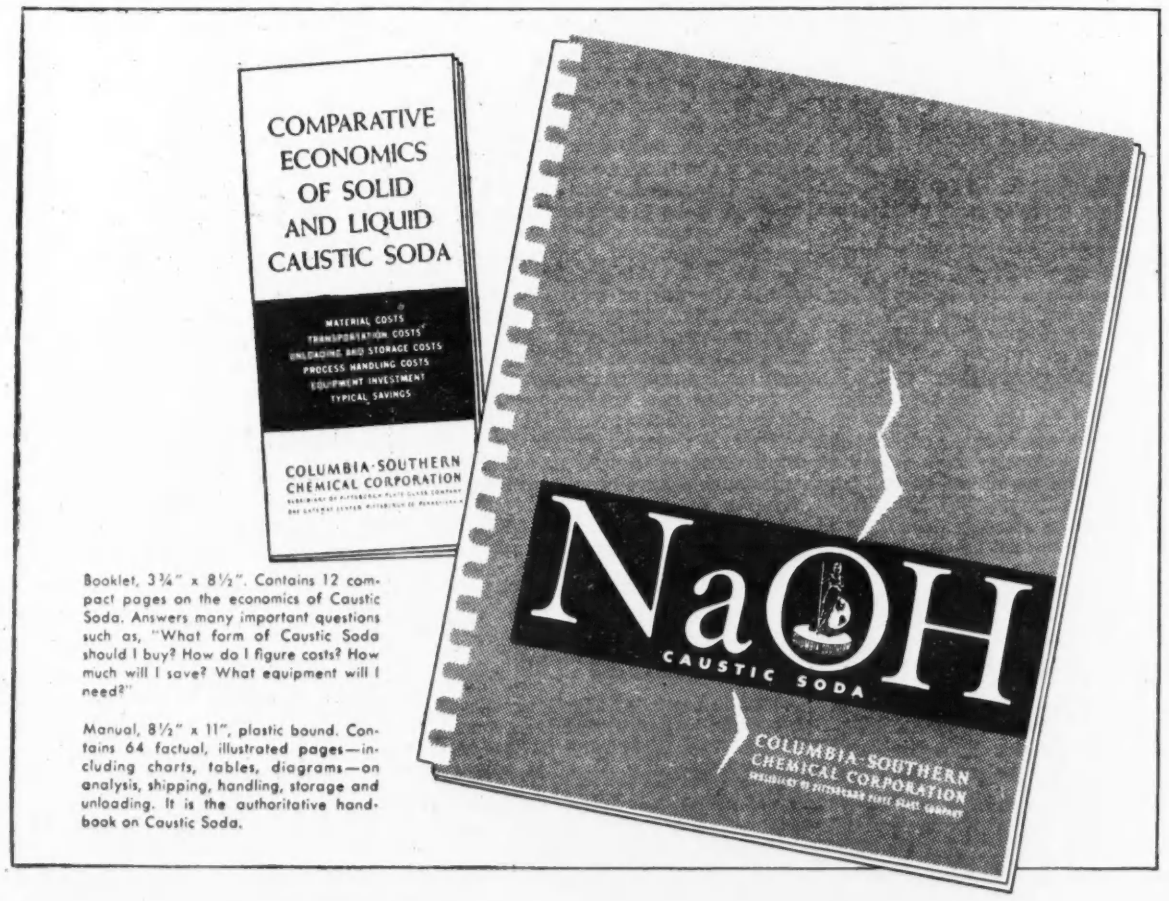
V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms. works lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs. ex-dock ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Tahiti, cs lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tankcars, works lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - .04¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn. crystalline beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies
liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.165.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K_1 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb 2.25 - —
dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb lots, cns, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Waffle bark, fair average, African bls., ex dock ton.95.00 -96.00
merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.91.00 -92.00

—Continued on page 54



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WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 170 **December 31, 1956** **No. 27**

West and East Can and Must Meet

Because of President Eisenhower's interest and purpose in the development of world trade, his recent talks with the Prime Minister of India probably had some trade features. Naturally, in today's international atmosphere, they would be crowded out of publicity by topics of a more serious nature. One must, however, attribute to influences of a different sort the inadequacy of the publicity given to the recent dinner in New York for the National Council on Asian Affairs, sponsored by the envoys of thirteen nations of southern and eastern Asia. American business leaders were among the guests. It may be that the hosts did not desire publicity for what they had to say. But, had they been given even as little news space as were spokesmen for the western world, it would have contributed desirably to the efforts of the council to give Americans something better than a Bret Harte concept of Asians, with more or less of a Kipling modification.

Asian-American relations, political, commercial, and social, need a deal of improvement. In the first sense, at least, they got some help out of the attitude of this country in connection with the muss in the Middle East. But, notwithstanding the results of that factor and of others cited by the Indian visitor as contributory to an elevation of American prestige in some parts of Asia, there is much yet to be done. In truth, one of the big tasks is the prevention of a slipping back as interest in the Suez affair is reduced by the passing of time. If that development is accompanied by a return of this country to the status quo ante, American prestige will decline below the level of that time.

There is a need for better understanding on both sides for the proper, desirable, and necessary promotion of Asian-American relations. The emphasis in that connection apparently was laid upon Asians' putting forth greater efforts to undertand the west, at the recent envoys' dinner. It is difficult to understand why the chief American speakers on that occasion, both of them well acquainted with Asia and its peoples, while declaring that the question of east-west differences was not a one-way one, laid much stress upon what was due this country and its people in the way of recognition and understanding. They were not speaking only to their Asian hosts. One of them decried the eastern criticism of American foreign relations policy as implying a "sort of new master race." There have been reasons for such a view.

Today's opportunity for the United States and its people to catch up on what should have been done in the cultivation of Asian relations after the close of World War I is too big in every way to be given less than all possible attention. It is an opportunity for American leadership which Asians will accept and follow.

What Is Coming in Labor Affairs

There appears to be a fairly general opinion among those who are expressing views in the matter that there will be continued labor peace in this country for several more years, perhaps throughout the terms of federal governing beginning in about another week. The existence of wage pacts running up to four years in the major industries is the basis for that belief; although the labor leader in one of those industries has been reported to plan a drive for the biggest-ever boost in wages in 1958.

The outlook in labor conditions must be viewed from several angles. There is no clear reason to believe that labor as a whole is satisfied with the wage situation—least of all will be by the middle of next July. Furthermore, that is but one of a number of areas in which the seeds of labor unrest and uprisings find fertile soil. Three other areas are already being somewhat cultivated in that respect. Taking them in reverse order of their potentialities of trouble, those areas are the right-to-work laws, the federal labor statutes, and the high cost of living.

The first of those areas is not of national scope. But, it can be spread; and there is more than a little reason to expect it to be spread in an endeavor to have such laws of the states federally nullified.

In the area of federal statutes, the sector of the labor relations law is going to be the scene of much fighting as soon as congress gets its new session under way. That fighting could reach a stage destructive of labor peace. It no doubt will reach a stage and an outcome greatly disruptive of the peace of mind of business management. One of the major political parties came out strong in the recent campaign for the complete repeal of that law; the other set forth a purpose of its overall revision. The Secretary of Labor has asked that labor be given more protection by way of federal legislation. He has also said that a special Presidential message will be sent to congress on proposals for changes in the T-H act. One of the reported objectives is a broader, more effective role for the government in dealing with strikes which present a national emergency or otherwise interfere seriously with essential services for the public. Those two official positions reflect the variable influence of circumstances—of which, no doubt, there will be more.

There is talk also about clarifying some of the confusing provisions of the T-H act, especially that which has to do with the obligation of an employer to furnish bargaining union representatives with "revelant wage information." Court rulings on that point have been in direct conflict. The same is true with reference to the Wagner act and others in the labor field. There is some doubt in administrative circles that the dictum of the supreme court in two cases coming before it will do away with the necessity for congressional clarification.

The biggest challenge that business management will face in the expectable labor "cold war" will come if and when organized labor goes on with its rumored intention to demand of congress a study of the relative effects of increases in wages and increases in profits as contributors to the increases in consumers' costs. Management may be inclined to find consolation under that challenge in the recent report of the Council of Economic Advisers by way of the joint congressional committee having to do with those findings that the profits of corporations in this country are, for the first time in two years, running below those of the previous year. Many business executives have said the same thing lately. But, in the same newspapers at the same time were big headlines clearly indicating that new high records of earnings were still being made known in published reports on corporation finances in important industries, as well as lesser enterprises—including such data as an increase in one corporation's net income from less than $66,000 in 1955 to more than $900,000 in 1956. Compared with an increase of 7 percent in net sales.

It must be assumed that those who talk about having the blame for the high cost of living shifted from high wages to high profits read the newspapers. So do those who are not reconciled to the termination of the federal tax on excess profits. Both of those groups are going to be heard from in the halls of congress. The extent to which they will be listened to will depend on a variety of circumstances.

Farming Must Be a Business

National leaders of farm organizations are beginning to voice their views on how the farmer is being hurt, rather than helped, by developments under the program of federal government support. They are beginning to recognize that the relations of farmers with the consuming public are being badly damaged by the publication of the reports of the Department of Agriculture on its increasing losses under the program, even though the figures for the net loss in the four months ended October 31 ($426,245,685) and those for what was tied up in supports at that time ($8,101,286,000) may be far beyond the comprehension of the marjority of them.

The national leaders want to get the government out of the farm business. But, leaders of state and lesser organizations, while admitting that the results of the government's partnership are far from desirable, are proposing that state and local taxes be levied which would, in some undisclosed manner, "relieve farm owners from the squeeze of rising costs." They are also declaring that stabilization of production, plus a 10-percent increase in prices would create "an agricultural buying demand that could carry the national economy for years."

The question comes up there as to why farmers do not stabilize production and raise their prices. Nobody in farm circles even tries to answer that question. They do not know—at least they do not say—that the big, basic problem—it may be one of the things at the crossroads where the United States Secretary of Agriculture says the farmers are standing—is how to make farming a business. It is not now a business; it is an employment. Those engaged in it are paid so much, on a piece basis, for what they make for the payer to sell, with or without processing. There are statutorily provided minimum wages in that connection as there are in other areas of employment. There are strikes by farmer employees, just as there are in the other areas, arising from dissatisfaction with the rate of pay. Nothing ever will be gained by looking only to government for assistance toward the solving of that problem.

It is likely that the support program will come in for a deal of discussion—perhaps some real consideration—in the coming session of the federal legislators. There are indications that at least a review, if not a revision, of the support program will get some administrative promotion when the significance of the recent referendums has been adequately appraised. What that would do with reference to the already conflicting federal and state programs on such things as milk marketing cannot even be guessed at. But, in no respect will governmental support of any kind contribute in the last toward the conversion of farming into a business. That must be done by the farmers themselves; and they will need much advice and some assistance from those who know what being a business means.

Washington Talks It Over

BFC Would Like Chemical Exporters to Return Licenses If They Are Not Planning to Use Them

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Chemical exporters and others who find that they are not going to use their validated export licenses, issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, should return the documents for cancellation. It is to the exporters' own as well as others' interests to do so.

Under export control regulations, if a license is revoked, if it expires, or if a shipment is not to be made, the license must be returned immediately to the bureau with a letter explaining the reason for the return. In many instances, compliance with this requirement is to the distinct benefit of the exporter or the export trade. For example:

Import certificates which were submitted to the bureau in support of a license application generally cannot be returned if a license has been issued, unless there is proof that the exportation was not made. Acceptable proof to the bureau is the unused license which has been returned by the licensee for cancellation.

When a commodity is under an export quota and a license covering such a commodity is not used, the quantity so licensed is lost to the export trade. However, the prompt return of an unused license permits the bureau to make maximum use of the quota by relicensing this quantity.

SBA Loans and Tight Money

The tightening money market is beginning to be sharply reflected in the lending operations of the Small Business Administration. Administrator Wendell Barnes reports that the business loan activity of his agency during the first five months of the present fiscal year was more than double that of the same period a year ago.

Even so, he views the outlook for small business with optimism. He looks upon 1957 as another prosperous year. He expects the gross national product to increase and small business will share in the increased production. But because many firms will be faced with price squeezes and materials scarcities, he expects the applications for SBA loans to increase.

The tightening of restrictions on credit is only part of the reason for the increase in SBA loans. The agency has been making a real campaign to extend financial aid to ailing firms and the increased number of loans, therefore, is partly the result of a stepped-up selling job by the agency.

In the first five months of the new fiscal year, SBA received 2,734 applications for loans and approved 1,225 for a total of $51,905,000. A year ago, it received 1,231 applications and approved 507 for a total of $24,872,000.

Suez Found Petroleum Supply Up

The nation's supply of crude petroleum and refined products was the largest in history early in November when eruption of the Suez crisis blocked oil supply from the Middle East.

Bureau of Mines figures show stocks of domestic and imported crude oil at the near-record level of 286,560,000 barrels on October 31. Stocks of refined petroleum products hit a new peak of nearly 509 million barrels in October, placing the US in its best supply position ever with a total of 795,560,000 barrels of crude and products above ground.

However, despite the huge supply on hand, seasonal increases in domestic demand and large emergency shipments to Western Europe under the government-approved Middle East Emergency Committee plan was expected to bring stocks to a more normal level by the year's end.

Heavy Chemicals

Nickel formate, advanced four cents, was added to the list of heavy chemicals which will be increased in price tomorrow. Counter to the rising trend in chemicals in general, and nickel chemicals in particular, was a reduction last week in price of nickel nitrate. All grades of selenium will be reduced effective January 1, owing to a loosening of supply and reduced production costs. Demand for most of the heavy chemicals was dampened by the Christmas holidays.

The controversy over future pricing of phosphoric anhydride continued last week, with four producers reported evenly divided as to whether the price should be advanced forty-five cents per hundred pounds, or $1 per hundred pounds.

The market maintained a wait-and-see attitude in regard to the outcome of the problem.

Mineral acid sales to the steel industry were relatively unaffected by the holidays, although steel output was naturally expected to drop off to some extent over the four-day vacation periods.

Most producers of heavy chemicals forecast a booming return of business for the first half of January. While opinion was divided as to the extent or length of the rising trend, most sources were agreed that the heavy volume of business would persist at least through the first quarter.

The American Pulp and Paper Asso-

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Nickel nitrate, 4½c. per lb.

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb.
Oxide, 6½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
103.35	103.35	102.34	101.26

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Changes

Advanced

Acid, boric, cryst., gran., powd., $2.25 per ton.
Borax, anhyd., cryst., $2.50 per ton.
gran., decahydrate, $1.25 per ton.
Pentahydrate, $2 per ton.
powd., $1.75 per ton.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 30c. per cwt.
Nickel acetate, 2½c. per lb.
Carbonate, 7c. per lb.
Chloride, 2c. per lb.
Formate, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2¼c per lb.
tribasic, 30c. per cwt.
Phosphorus pentoxide, 45c. to $1 per cwt.
Potassium pentaborate, $2.50 per ton.
Nitrate, NF, gran., 25c. per cwt.
powd., 25c. per cwt.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 1½c. per lb.
Metaborate, $2 per ton.
Phosphate, dibasic, duohyrate, 25c. per cwt.
Silicate, 40° Be, 10c. per cwt.
47° Be, 15c. per cwt.
52° Be, 20c. per cwt.
solid, $5 per ton.
Sulfite, anhyd., 25c. per cwt.

Reduced

Selenium, $1.50 per lb.

ciation reported production for the week ended December 22 at 99.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 98.3 percent for the previous week, and 90.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—Effective tomorrow, boric acid will be increased $2.50 per ton in carlots, and $4.25 per ton, in less carlot quantities.

Technical crystals will quote at $129 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $182.15 per ton, ton lots, and $187.75 per ton, smaller lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago.

Drums will list at $153.50 to $173.50 per ton, carlots, works; $207.25 to 227.25 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago, and $212.25 to $232.25 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Also, granular, $104 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $157.75 per ton, less carlots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago, and $162.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Drums, $128.50 to $148.50 per ton, carlots, works; $182.25 to $202.25 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago, and $187.25 to $207.25 per ton smaller lots, same basis. Bulk will list at $98 per ton, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Powdered, $109 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $162.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse; $167.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis. Drums, $133.50 to $153.50 per ton, carlots, works; ton lots, ex warehouse, $187.25 to $207.25, same basis, and smaller lots, same basis, $192.25.

Borax—Prices will be hiked on all grades, effective tomorrow. Anhydrous will be lifted $2.50 per ton, in carlots; crystals, $1.75; granular ten mol, $1.75; and five mol, $2.25.

Effective Tuesday, anhydrous will list at $83 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; $135.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, New York or Chicago, $140.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis, and $74 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Crystals, $71 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $123.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $128.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Granular decahydrate, $45 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $97.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse; $102.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis, and $38.50 per ton, bulk, carlots, works.

Granular pentahydrate, $60 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $112.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, $117.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis, and $53.50 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works.

Powdered borax will list at $50 per ton, bags, carlots, works; $102.75 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $107.75 per ton, smaller lots, same basis.

Calcium Phosphate—Anhydrous and hydrated monocalcium phosphates will be increased 30c. per hundred pounds, effective tomorrow. Anhydrous will be newly quoted at $9.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $9.75 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Hydrated monocalcium phosphate will list at $7.20 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, and $7.70 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis.

Chlorine—The market was seasonally quiet last week, as consumers kept year-end inventories at a minimum. Business

Inorganic Chemicals Output: October

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	October	September
Acid, chromic	1,622	1,247
Hydrochloric	83,680	77,549
Hydrofluoric	6,447	6,209
Nitric	153,472	183,498
Phosphoric	320,709	289,747
Sulfuric, gross	1,380,389	1,272,072
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,843	2,705
liq., cryst.	1,297	824
Calcium carbide	94,472	81,693
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	24,206	25,441
	45,161	51,791
Chlorine gas	333,775	320,882
Phosphorus, elemental	26,510	24,387
Oxychloride	1,397	1,636
Trichloride	1,279	1,543
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,016	6,184
solid	1,985	1,322
Soda ash light	229,878	277,097
dense	162,868	145,383
natural	60,179	55,136
Soda, caustic, electrolytic liq.	332,937	320,530
lime-soda, process, liq.	33,584	34,134
Sodium Bicarbonate	9,504	9,144
Chlorate	4,847	4,583
Metal	11,891	11,332
Phosphate, monobasic	521	721
Dibasic	2,688	2,306
Tribasic	4,672	4,011
Meta	5,495	4,634
Tetra	10,209	7,776
Acid Pyro	1,185	1,310
Tripoly	53,424	51,618
Silicate	60,779	47,597
Sulfate, anhyd	27,837	25,813
Glaubers salt	9,199	9,613
Saltcake, coml	66,778	62,821
Sulfide, conc	2,820	2,387
other	2,868	3,029
Sulfur dioxide	5,880	5,126

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Heavy Chemicals

was expected to roar back during the remainder of January.

The daily rate of chlorine production in October soared to 99 percent of available capacity, as against 98 percent the previous month, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Daily production in October rose to 10,800 tons per day, as compared with 10,700 tons per day in September. Estimated daily capacity for chlorine production is 10,900 tons per day.

Nickel Salts—Following the rise in nickel metal, some nickel salts were moved up, prices to become effective January 1 on spot.

Nickel carbonate was advanced 7c. per pound, and will list tomorrow at 80¾c. to 87¾c. per pound, barrels, delivered; acetate, up 2½c. will be quoted at 73c. to 80c. per pound; chloride, up 2c., will list at 40½c. to 48½c.; per pound, all prices as to quantity.

Sulfate, raised 2¼c. per pound, is scheduled to list at 32½c. per pound, bags, carlots, delivered, and 33½c. to 40½c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, depending on quantity.

Nickel formate, up 4c. per pound, will be quoted at 72c. to 73c. per pound, barrels, f.o.b. works, as to quantity.

In contrast to these changes, nickel nitrate was reduced 4½c. per pound, effective last week. Reason for the reduction in the face of higher nickel metal prices was not given. Nitrate was newly listed at 32½c. to 33½c. per pound, drums, works, as to quantity.

Phosphorus Pentoxide—The future pricing of this material remained uncertain last week. One firm scheduled an increase of 45c. per hundred pounds, and it was understood that another had gone along on the increase, scheduled for tomorrow.

However, another firm, feeling that past increments in costs warranted a $1 per hundred pounds increase, continued to stand by that figure. Sympathy for the latter figure was expressed by still another producer, who, although it had expressed nothing definite by the end of the week, felt that the $1 figure was more in line with its thinking.

Potassium Nitrate—Effective tomorrow, NF granular and powdered potassium nitrate will be advanced 25c. per hundred pounds.

Sodium Cyanide—January 1 will see prices advanced by 1½c. per pound for flake material.

Sodium Phosphate—Dibasic duohydrate will be advanced 25c. per hundred pounds, effective tomorrow on spot and contract.

Sodium Silicate—Forty degree will be boosted 10c. per hundred pounds; 47 degree, 15c. per cwt., and 52 degree, 20c. per cwt., effective tomorrow. Solid will be raised $5 per ton.

Sodium Sulfite—Anhydrous will go up 25c. per cwt., effective tomorrow on spot and contract.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was priced at 70.9c. to 77.5c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58c. to 63.4c.; stannic chloride, 79.5c. to 80.5c.; oxide, $1.09 to $1.10; anhydrous stannous chloride, 92.1c. to $1.415; hydrous crystals, 80½c. to 81½c.; and sulfate, 97.6c. to 99.6c.

Nonferrous Metals

Mercury — Market continued quiet. Metal was pricde at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Selenium—The first reduction in some time took place in selenium metal last week. Declines in prices for various grades of metal were ascribed to an easing supply position, as well as reduced production costs.

Commercial selenium was reduced to a flat $12 per pound, effective January 1, from an earlier range of $13.50 to dealers and $15.50 to consumers. High purity was reduced $3 per pound, newly quoted at $15 per pound, and ferro-selenium was off $4, and will be newly listed at $12.75 per pound of selenium content, effective January 1.

Tin—Metal continued to decline moderately in the face of dull demand. Straits tin was priced at $1.01 per pound, spot on Friday.

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Agricultural Chemicals

In a recent report of the fertilizer market, it was noted that although 1955-56 consumption tonnage was down from the preceding year, preliminary estimates indicated that United States total consumption of primary nutrients probably was as great or greater than in 1954-55. The average nutrient content in a ton of fertilizer sold in the Continental United States has continued an upward trend. In 1939 it was 20.3 percent. In 1954-55 it was 27.9 percent. For 1955-56 it probably will be just under 29 percent, according to the report.

The greatest percentage decrease tonnage-wise is in the West North Central States, a drought area. The decrease in this area amounted to 12.71 percent. Only the Western States recorded an increase in 1955-56, and this was only a scant quarter of 1 percent.

Twelve individual states and the District of Columbia showed 1955-56 increases over 1954-55, however. These states were Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

A prediction has been made by an agricultural authority that all-purpose pelletized fertilizers is a distinct possibility for the future. The principle of the pellet would be a chemical trigger which would release the proper fertilizers gradually as needed during the entire growing season. In the case of many crops, the land is fertilized before or when planting occurs and again at certain stages of growth. It was noted that although technical problems still persist in the development of the pellet, marked progress has been made.

January 1 Price Advances

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Anhydrous ammonia, $5 per ton.
Nitrogen solution, 6c. per unit.

1957 winter wheat production is estimated currently at 625 million bushels, about fifteen percent below a year ago, according to recent estimates. Some observers had expected an even larger reduction in the face of a 10.7 million acre sign-up in the acreage reserve part of the soil bank and continued drought. The smaller than expected reduction is considered due in part to the fact that production estimates were made for land seeded but signed up in the soil bank system. Under some circumstances, farmers may cancel agreements and harvest the crop.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — Production of this material during October, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to 267,824 short tons. The figure was only slightly higher than the September production tonnage of 257,014 and even closer to the October, 1955, production figure of 265,868 short tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of October amounted to 146,942 short tons as compared with the 125,054 short tons on hand at the end of September.

Ammonium Nitrate—Total production of this material during October amounted to 177,636 short tons, as compared with the 169,866 short tons produced during the month previous and the 180,737 short tons produced during October, 1955. Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 243,540 short tons as compared with the 234,979 short tons on hand at the end of September.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 20, 1955
108.70	108.70	108.68	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Fertilizer grade material producing during October amounted to 144,282 short tons as compared with the 138,086 short tons produced during September and the 149,723 short tons produced during October of the previous year. Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 231,351 short tons as compared with the 224,935 short tons on hand at the end of September.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate during October, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to 94,622 short tons. Production during September had totaled 93,962 short tons and during October, 1955, 93,069 short tons had been produced. Stocks at the end of October amounted to 112,492 short tons as compared with the 98,638 on hand at the end of September.

Animal Proteins—Dealers reported little if any movement in this market last week. What with the end of the year lull added to an already enervated market, the feeling of dealers was that nothing new should be heard in this area at least until the middle of January. The fish scrap and fish meal markets, domestically, have already reached their final period, though it was noted that a late catch a few weeks back cut a swathe in the spot scene. The animal derivatives, such as blood and hoofmeal, have been showing a quietness for the past weeks.

Phosphates—Production of phosphatic materials other than superphosphate during September amounted to 13,929 short tons, a figure only slightly higher than the August production total of 13,142. Both figures are lower than the September, 1955, figure of 14,316 short tons. Stocks on hand at the beginning of

Pesticides

Producers here reported that foreign sales have shown good volume for the past month and are expected to continue for some short time in that vein. The current demand situation, dependent primarily upon South American and African buying, is also being buoyed by deep southern inqueries.

Ammonium Sulfate & Ammonia Liquor Data for October

The following information on production, sales and end-of-month stocks for ammonium sulfate and ammonia liquor covers data for October, September, October, 1955 and totals for the first ten months of 1955 and 1956. The figures, according to the Bureau of Mines, are preliminary and are revised in final reports.

	October 1956 Quantity	Change from last month Percent	September 1956	October 1956	Calendar year to date 1956	1955
Production:						
Ammonium sulfate..... pounds	158,198,749	+ 4.0	152,049,917	166,528,000	1,453,992,876	1,630,492,100
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content) pounds	3,247,732	+ 9.3	2,972,607	3,052,400	29,175,919	28,013,000
Sales:						
Ammonium sulfate..... pounds	128,763,444	+16.2	110,856,845	138,260,800	1,445,556,204	1,555,856,000
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content) pounds	1,972,763	— 7.0	2,120,190	2,135,000	18,472,099	16,042,600
Stocks, end of month:						
Ammonium sulfate..... pounds	404,361,697	+ 7.2	377,027,424	383,265,321	404,361,697	383,255,321
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content) pounds	2,719,206	— 0.2	2,725,395	3,452,705	2,719,206	3,452,705

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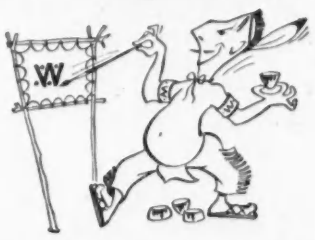

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Petroleum Derivatives

Export trade in partial aromatic solvents last week was active, a position contrary to that of most of the solvents and diluents. Reasons given for the contraseasonal activity were stepped up demand from Europe, as well as possible increases in delivered prices owing to freight rate advances. Projected boosts in rail freight rates were not otherwise expected to have much of an effect on pricing, mainly because prices are quoted in bulk on an f.o.b. basis.

A major portion of the toluol produced by petroleum sources continued to be turned back into high octane gasoline. Benzol and xylol markets were seasonally quiet.

Most of the aliphatic solvents were dull and featureless last week, hard hit by the extended vacation periods of the holidays, as well as wishes of contumers to keep year-end inventories to a minimum.

Propane and butane enjoyed strong demand, their firm position having been aided by a prolonged cold snap through part of the midwestern and northern sections of the country.

Underground storage during the summer was said to be paying dividends currently, in that the supply position has been rendered much more stable during the peak demand season.

Paraffin and microcrystalline waxes were quiet during the week, and not much change was expected in buying interest until early in January.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
105.71	105.71	105.71	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Market activity last week was nearly at a standstill, owing to the holiday period, combined with wishes of consumers to keep stocks as low as possible.

While there was not much doing, the position of benzol remained firm. Orders have been reported coming in in increased volume for January delivery owing to impending freight rate increases due this month.

Cleaner's Naphtha—Business previous to the holidays was reported active, owing to the high demand for dry cleaning services. Last week's activity was confined to small lot shipments for immediate needs.

Heptane—Demand for this extraction solvent was held to a minimum by the holidays and consumers' desires to keep year-end inventories down. Prices were unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Last week's market was seasonally dull. Producers continued to report that in general, the fourth quarter had been strong, with large volumes moving out to paint formulators for industrial and paint trade finishes.

Mineral Spirits—There was little doing in this market last week. The current stability of prices was expected to continue through the first quarter.

The steadiness of the market was emphasized by the fact that quotations have held without change for some time, the only revision in schedules having taken place last fall in a particular higher fraction.

Demand for odorless mineral spirits has been especially well sustained, owing to a substantial increase in fall interior painting, where an odor-free paint is desirable.

Partial Aromatic Solvent—Recent demand for export has been strong. Two general factors figured in the firm market. One was possible increases slated by producers due to freight rate advances.

The other was a heightening of inquiry from the middle European countries because of the petroleum shortage and the tight position of shipping in that area.

It was recalled that during previous shortages of gasoline in Europe, higher boilers were used to some extent as a substitute motor fuel.

Domestic consumer interest, while seasonally dull last week, was said to have been strong all fall, particularly due to heavy demand for automotive finishes.

Rubber Solvent—Demand has held up well for most of the fourth quarter, owing to the high rate of operation among rubber producers.

Last week's inquiry was seasonally slack, owing to long holiday vacations and year-end inventory adjustments.

Toluol—Petroleum producers of toluol were turning a large portion of their output to captive use in the upgrading of gasoline. The high octane race, engendered by development of higher compression engines by the automotive industry, has afforded an outlet for a good quantity of toluol during the past several months.

Xylol—Supply and demand were about in balance, with the market quiet. Prices were expected to hold without change.

Lighter Fractions

Butane — The market was firm last week, owing to the cold snap which has prevailed for the past several days over much of the midwest and northern sections.

The way things were going, it looked to producers as if there could be a price advance some time during the winter. At present, however, supplies were adequate, and prices held without change.

Propane—A similar position was in effect for this LPG. It was pointed out that vast underground storage during the summer has created a much more stable supply than had been previously possible.

This year, in particular, storage of LPG's in abandoned salt mines and other underground facilities, has made itself felt in terms of stable prices and continually adequate supplies during the winter.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—It appeared as though quotations would ho'd unchanged for micro waxes, at least for the first quarter of 1957.

Demand last week was tempered severely by the long holiday vacation periods, and year-end inventory adjustments. A quick return to normal was predicted for January business.

Paraffin — Crude scale and refined prices held without change last week. Buying interest, particularly from paper producers, showed a sharp seasonal decline, owing to the two four-day holidays coming closely together.

Inquiry was expected to snap back during the early part of January, however, as paper manufacture and fabrication operations return to normal.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—An importer of crude petroleum from Venezuela has advanced prices of eleven of its various gravity crudes from 4c. to 13c. per barrel.

American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended December 13, was 7,355,150 barrels of which 139,550 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil losing its identity as such.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 8 million barrels of crude oil daily and produced 27,066,000 barrels of gasoline; 2,418,000 barrels of kerosine; 13,602,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,360,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week; and had in storage 177,037,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 32,418,000 barrels of kerosine; 139,610,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 43,145,000 barrels of residual fuel oil on December 14.

Gasoline—Some forty-eight billion gallons of gasoline, seven billion gallons of kerosene, 18 billion gallons of distillate fuel oils, and 10 billion gallons of residual fuel oils were marketed in 1954, according to preliminary results of the census of business conducted by the Bureau of Census.

Sales for the year totaled $13 billion, including sales of other products handled as well as those of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oils.

Aliphatic Organics

Demand for glycerine for use in manufacture of alkyd resins has substantially increased volume of trade during the past two to three months. Domestic sales topped production in October, though output was up sharply in that month, and were believed to have improved steadily since then. Increased production quotas in the automotive industry were expected to carry glycerine sales volume in December to the highest point reached in many months. Good business was anticipated through first quarter 1957. Only increased imports have prevented glycerine inventories from trimming down. Exports, on the other hand, have been limited by severe foreign competition.

Prices of several mixtures of lauryl alcohol, in general use as anti-foaming and emulsifying agents, were reduced 3 cents per pound across the board by a leading manufacturer effective January 1.

Lactose producers effective January 1 will base prices of both USP and edible grades, applicable on orders in carlots and truckloads only, on equalization of freight with nearest competitive manufacturing point—Norwich, N. Y., Appleton, Wisc., Boscobel, Wisc., and Gustine, Calif. Prices for purchases in smaller lots will remain on an f.o.b. works basis. Quotations remain unchanged. Also effective January 1, price will be determined in all cases on the quantity shipped at one time to one point.

Acetic acid was moving much better recently. Improvement was attributed chiefly to the better tone of the textile market, which was reviving from a slump.

Acetic Acid—The market was notably livelier last week than it had been several months ago. There was much less spottiness. Chief factor in the improvement was felt to be the firming tone in the textiles industry, which was recovering from a sick spell and apparently had passed the crisis in late summer.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
130.81	130.81	130.74	130.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Formaldehyde, inhibited, 3/10c. per lb.
uninhibited, ¼c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 1.1c. per lb.
USP, 2c. per lb.
Mesityl oxide, ½c. per lb.
Methanol, 2½c. per gal.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., 7/10c. per lb.
USP, X, 7/10c. per lb.

Total production in September was down to 44,357,134 pounds, according to data published by the Tariff Commission, including 42,587,134 pounds of synthetic material and 1,770,000 pounds of natural acid. In the month previous, 45,837,947 pounds of synthetic and 2,084,000 pounds of natural were produced, for a total of 47,921,947 pounds.

Totals for the first nine calendar months of the year were 389,135,629 pounds synthetic and 17,392,000 pounds of natural, for a combined total of 406,527,629 pounds.

Synthetic output in entire year 1955 amounted to 514,330,568 pounds. A corresponding figure covering natural output was not made available.

Ethyl Alcohol—Figures on production, withdrawals and stocks of undenatured, completely denatured and specially denatured ethyl alcohol compiled by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, were as follows for the month of October this year and last:

Net Production

	Gallons 1956	Gallons 1955
†Undenatured	36,065,980	40,902,975
*Completely denatured	85,908	126,697
*Specially denatured	20,682,952	19,787,428

Withdrawals

†Undenatured, tax paid	1,120,084	908,163
Tax free	38,794,737	37,197,096
*Completely denatured	68,443	114,114
†Specially denatured	20,037,931	22,492,764

Stocks at End of Period

†Undenatured	37,289,654	40,272,690
*Completely denatured	28,742	29,862
*Specially denatured	10,559,338	7,048,710

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

Materials used in industrial alcohol plants in October this year and last were reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, as follows:

	Pounds 1956	Pounds 1955
Corn and corn products	3,678,250	3,385,592
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	58,520	252,900
Wheat and wheat products	21,050	417,088
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	143,800	1,812,750
Total grain	3,901,620	5,868,330
Ethylene gas	7,053,077	8,830,307
Other materials	2,954,642	1,527,836

	Wine Gallons 1956	Wine Gallons 1955
Molasses	3,376,337	10,484,651
Ethyl sulfate	20,885,678	18,162,335
Sulfite liquors	24,714,200	26,179,000
Other materials	2,954,642	1,527,836
†Products used in redistillation	778,604	1,294,192

† Proof gallons.

Glycerine—Severe competition from refiners abroad was limiting US sales in the export trade, while imports remained at a relatively high level. But for this one disadvantage, the inventory position would be improving. Alkyd resin manufacturers have recently increased their orders for glycerine substantially, and October was featured by domestic sales in excess of production. This balance was favorable in spite of a marked increase in production.

Prospects were for further improvement as automotive manufacture shoots at high-

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: October

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of October along with the September figures, as reported by the Bureau of Census, and the 1956 cumulative totals were as follows:

EXPORTS	Quantity	October	September	First Ten Months 1956
Alcohols and glycols				
Butyl alcohols	lbs.	150,950	6,658,919	32,023,285
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	7,780	320	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	464,900	10,289,161	45,873,289
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	717,004	849,493	8,695,199
Methyl alcohol	gals.	82,287	117,573	**
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	325,425	208,082	4,507,489
Butyl acetate	lbs.	842,664	522,439	8,674,812
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	853,642	774,235	7,606,370
IMPORTS				
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	1,569,790	176,495	7,928,819
Acid, acetic (over 65 percent)	lbs.	493,280	492,100	7,320,060
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	511,285	371,490	3,104,055
Chloro (mono and trichloro) acetic	lbs.	170,311	365,746	2,270,026
Formic	lbs.	69,210	62,400	896,413
Lactic (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.		1,920	4,590
Alcohol, amyl, and fusel oil	lbs.		4,160	61,700
Butyl	lbs.			194,900
Ethyl	gals.		2,449,192	11,355,962
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,391,824	2,533,083	18,327,464
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	8,800	17,186	288,823
Methyl, including wood alcohol	gals.		10,212	181,383
Vinyl, including derivatives	lbs.	2,385,458	2,542,557	18,144,852
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.			5,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,793,365	1,436,437	18,954,865
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,586,220	3,026,040	32,482,653

** No comparable data available.

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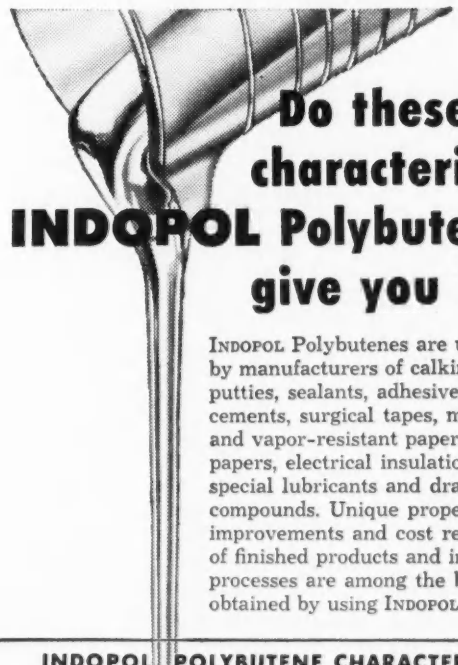

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High tack	Contribute adhesion and cohesion.
High Viscosity Index	Minimum change of viscosity with temperature.
Uniformity	Uniformity of INDOPOL Polybutenes helps finished products maintain uniformity and high quality.
Compatible	Compatible with many solvents, resins, gums, rubbers, waxes and asphalts.
Resistant to moisture	Contribute moisture-proof and vapor-resistant characteristics.
Good lubricant	At low and intermediate temperature, similar to highgrade, non-additive petroleum oils.
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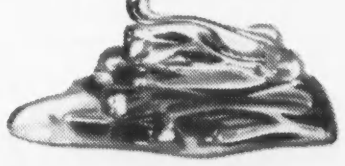

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Aliphatic Organics

er quotas. Industry sources said the market would be better in first quarter 1957. They expected no substantial long-term change in the market position over the next year or two, as a whole, but were counting on greatly increased demand over a much longer period, say, over 10 or 15 years.

October and November sales volume was well above that of the previous several months. Trade sources predicted December volume would show marked additional increases.

There was a possibility that the high cost and scarcity of Atlantic shipping space would serve to reduce imports and restore some kind of balance to the foreign trade picture.

Prices were steady and unchanged. Producers were expected to continue current quotations in effect at least through first quarter 1957.

Lauryl Alcohol—A leading maker announced recently a new price schedule for several lauryl alcohol mixtures representing reductions of 3c. per pound across the board. The new schedule will be in effect January 1.

On a minimum freight allowed basis, the new quotations will be 37c. per pound on tanklots, 39½c. per pound on carlots and trucklots and 41½c. per pound on less trucklots for material meeting the following specifications:

80 percent lauryl with 19 percent myristyl and 1 percent decyl alcohols.

71 percent lauryl with 27 percent myristyl, 1½ percent decyl and ½ percent cetyl alcohols.

60 percent lauryl with 25 percent myristyl, 13 percent cetyl, 1½ percent decyl and ½ percent stearyl alcohols.

Less drumlots (of 350-pound drums) will be quoted at 51½c. per pound, works basis.

The company said that these and related mixtures were of interest as anti-foaming and emulsifying agents, in general, with particular applications as additives in cosmetic creams, as regulators of polymerization in manufacture of synthetic rubbers, as finishing and softening agents for textiles, as emulsifiers and detergents in surface-active agents, in manufacture of certain pharmaceuticals and, in lubricating oils, as detergents, viscosity index improvers and pour point depressants.

Perchloroethylene—Production amounted to 12,044,899 pounds in September, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the total for nine months in 1956 to 135,457,816 pounds. Included were a high of 18,148,026 pounds produced in May and a low of 10,890,334 pounds turned out in July.

Output for entire year 1955 was put at 176,997,831 pounds.

Trichloroethylene—Tariff Commission put September's output at 24,786,012 pounds, compared to production in the month previous of 20,791,427 pounds, the least reported in any month of 1956 up through September. Aggregate production for the first nine calendar months came to 242,781,616 pounds, including a high of 30,569,215 pounds turned out in March.

Total output in all of 1955 was 302,064,015 pounds.

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Obituaries

Russell M. Brown

Russell M. Brown, general manager of the refining division of California Texas Oil Company, and a vice-president of Bahrein Petroleum Company, died December 25 in Mason, Mich. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Brown entered the oil business in 1928 as an assistant superintendent with Pasotex Refinery in Texas. In 1937 he joined Bahrein, one of the Caltex companies jointly owned by Texas Company and Standard Oil of California. He was instrumental in the development of the company refinery in Bahrein. In 1946 he became the company's general manager, and in 1953 became general manager of the entire refining section for California Texas.

Frank O. Casseboom

Frank O. Casseboom, secretary of Philip A. Hunt Company, Palisades Park, N. J., died December 26 in Englewood, N. J. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Casseboom had been secretary of the photographic and graphic arts chemical manufacturing conern for more than forty years.

Arthur N. Parrett

Arthur N. Parrett, vice-president in charge of research and development for Rayonier, Inc., New York, died in that city on December 27. He was sixty years old. Dr. Parrett joined Rayonier in 1932 and was responsible for most of its research relating to the manufacture and use of chemical cellulose. He directed the company's research and development laboratories in Shelton, Wash., Vancouver, B. C., and Whippany, N. J. Before joining Rayonier, Dr. Parrett was associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and A. O. Smith Corporation.

Downey L. Harris, discoverer of the freeze-drying method of preparing antirabies vaccine died December 23 in Clayton, Mo. He was eighty-two years old. Dr. Harris' paper on his discovery, made in the period 1911-1913, was presented before the Pasteur Institute at Paris and to the League of Nations. Most antirabies vaccines are prepared by his system.

Walter H. Jacobson, a metallurgist with Nassau Smelting & Refining Company, a subsidiary of Western Electric Company at Tottenville, N. Y., died December 26 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years old. He was recently commended for inventing a method of reclaiming tin and other non-ferrous metals from scrap.

Albert C. Nielson, former comptroller and assistant to the treasurer of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died December 26 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-nine years old.

Monsanto Fills

—*Continued from page 5*

to St. Louis as manager of the Queeny plant, succeeding Mr. Minckler.

Richard J. Kozacka, who has been general superintendent of inorganic division manufacturing in the William G. Krummrich Plant, Monsanto, Ill., succeeds Mr. Miller at the Massachusetts plant.

John F. Thompson, who has been superintendent of engineering services for inorganic manufacturing facilities at the Monsanto, Ill., plant, will succeed to Mr. Kozacka's post.

Mr. Morris joined Monsanto as an area engineer at the Queeny plant in 1936. He later served as a design and construction engineer at the Springfield, Mass., plant of the company's plastics division.

During World War II, he became production superintendent of the Monsanto-operated Longhorn Ordnance Works at Marshall, Tex. In 1945 he became assistant plant manager at the Texas City, Tex., plant and, in 1949, returned to the Springfield plant as its manager. He was appointed director of manufacturing for the organic chemicals division in 1953.

Mr. Minckler has been manager of the Queeny plant since 1955 and prior to that, managed the company's Avon, Calif., plant. He joined Monsanto in 1941 as a Queeny plant chemist and technologist. He transferred to the Springfield, Mass., plant in 1946 as an operating supervisor and rose to general manufacturing superintendent there before becoming manager of the Avon plant in 1954.

Mr. Miller joined Monsanto in 1936 at its William G. Krummrich plant, Monsanto, Ill. He was transferred to the Everett, Mass., plant in 1947 as plant superintendent and became plant manager there in 1948.

Mr. Kozacka joined Monsanto's chemical warfare service plant at Monsanto, Ill., in 1940. He held various supervisory posts at the plant prior to being appointed to his present duties in 1954.

Mr. Thompson joined Monsanto in 1946 at the Anniston, Ala., research laboratory, and held several engineering posts in the inorganic division at both Anniston and Trenton, Mich., prior to assuming his present duties in 1954.

Sterling International Elects

Victor C. Folsom, foreign counsel of Sterling Products International, Inc., New York, has been elected vice-president of the company.

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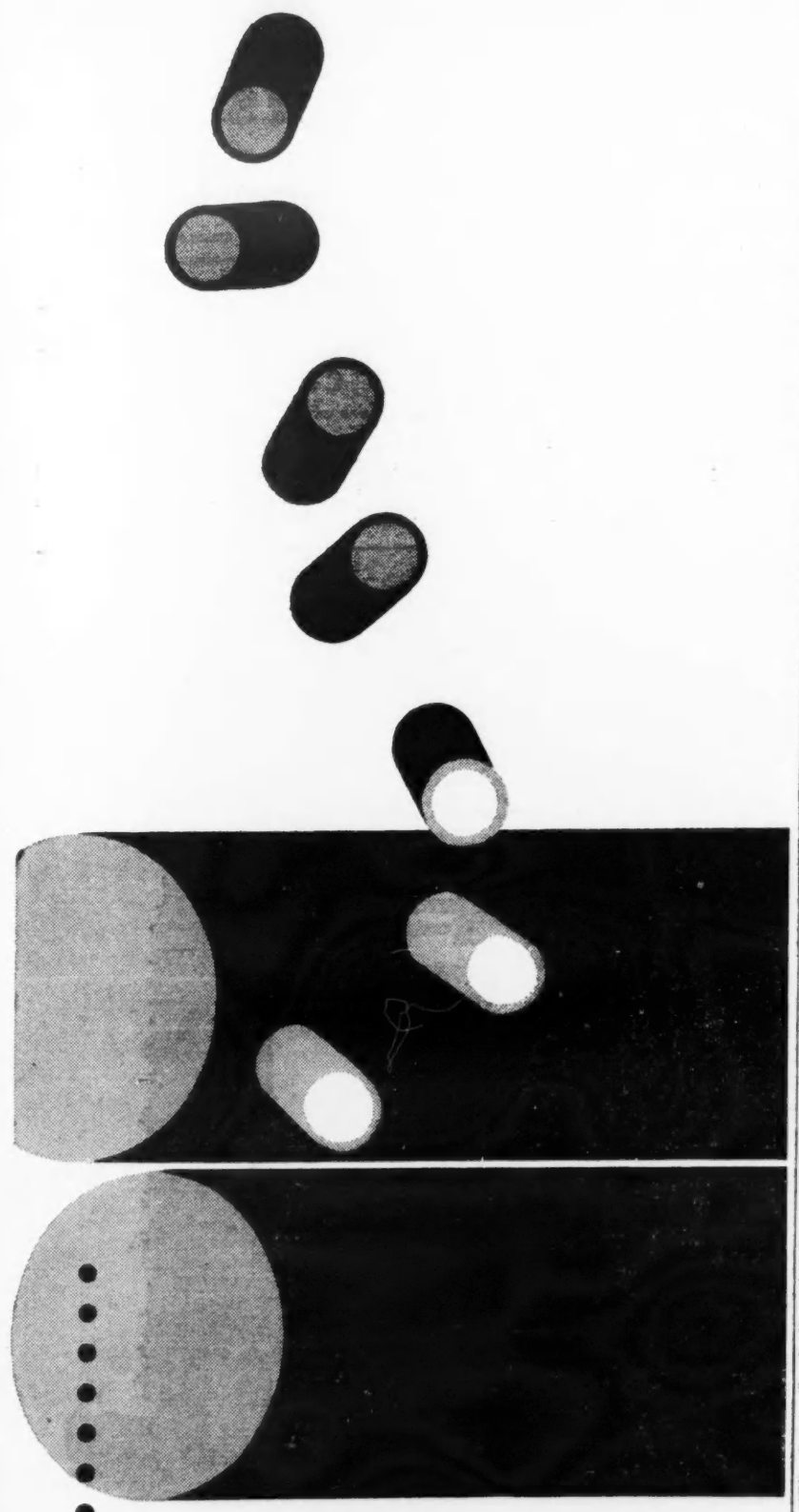

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Coal Chemicals

Demand for benzol continued avid. Imports amounted to nearly 9 million gallons in October, and cokeoven output has been at an all-time high in recent months. Yet all of this material has been disappearing promptly on the domestic market. The picture looked almost too good to believe, and some producers thought that speculative influences had put it out of focus. They predicted that trade would level off at a more normal pace in the early months of the new year. Even the most pessimistic forecasts, however, were for a balanced market in the next quarter.

Market position of toluol remained unchanged. Inventories were not as heavy as they had been prior to last summer's steel strike, but they were bigger than they should be and were growing. The once important European market was demoralized and was made even less attractive and less accessible by the shortage and high cost of shipping.

Naphthalene was a bit sluggish, but there were brighter prospects. Phthalic anhydride has been moving abnormally slowly in the past two and a half months for merely technical reasons. A heavy backlog of demand was expected to show up in the phthalic market in the next few weeks, with direct benefit to the naphthalene market. Better balance might be achieved on account of shipping problems, also, and the prospect that imports might be reduced.

Long-term outlook for phenol was excellent. Demand for use in production of resins was strong and growing, and producers predicted that all of the industry's very substantial surplus of production facilities would be required to satisfy demand projected through the next two or three years.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended December 30 would amount to 96.3 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,370,000 net tons of steel. That figure was compared to steel output of 2,525,000 tons in the week previous, 2,489,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,309,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
115.57	115.57	115.56	114.62

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Acid, fumaric, 1½c. per lb.
Coaltar, crude, 1.6c. per gal.
Creosote, coaltar, crude, 2c. per gal.
soln., 80%, 1.92c. per gal.
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing, Color Index numbers 27, 31, 36, 40, 57, 79, 151, 161, 176, 179, 180, 185, 202, 208, 216, 234, 246, 275, 289, 299, 304, 326, 332, 365, 382, 401, 406, 419, 420, 448, 518, 561, 593, 596, 620, 639, 640, 655, 657, 662, 667, 671, 696, 720, 729, 749, 814, 841, 922, 978, 1054, 1078, 1085, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1113, 1150, 1151 and 1217; prototype numbers 4, 14, 24, 80, 202 and 244; oil soluble Color Index number 73, about 18 percent.
Maleic anhydride, 1½c. per lb.

Basic Products

Benzol—Apart from the normal holiday letdown, trade in benzol continued brisk. Prices were steady and unchanged as new contracts, binding through the first quarter of 1957, were signed.

The market has been avid enough to soak up the record high volume of domestic production of recent months without delay, meantime absorbing heavy imports of low-priced material from Europe, most of it from behind the Iron Curtain.

Producers expressed diverse opinions about first quarter prospects. Some believed that the urgent buying of fourth quarter 1956 was exaggerated by abnormal speculative influences. They were looking for a normal, somewhat quieter market in the next quarter. Others expected demand to hold undiminished in the months ahead.

Imports in October (see table below) were valued at $2,428,955, which works out to slightly more than 27¼c. per gallon. The figure reported is the highest for any month except July of this year, when 9,260,771 gallons was imported. Before October, the month that stood second on imports was April, with 8,137,657 gallons. One trade source said that it appeared that October imports actually exceeded somewhat the figure reported by the Census Bureau, which was re-checking the data.

October imports included 5,144,435 gallons valued at $1,473,694 from Russia, of which 1,850,895 gallons valued at $616,254 was docked at New York and 3,293,540 gallons valued at $857,440 was brought in at Galveston; 2,327,891 gallons valued at $549,483 from the Poland-Danzig area, of which 604,962 gallons valued at $145,034

Aromatics Foreign Trade: October

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluol are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

EXPORTS		*October*	*September*	*First Ten Months 1956*
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	4,650	900	2,423,306
Benzol	gals.	9,316	32,740	**
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	82,923	67,858	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	125,547	70,269	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	694,350	836,703	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	66,725	98,898	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	2,150	431	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	.....	17,550	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	302,626	249,442	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	.....	.....	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	28,000	14,063	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	815,917	828,170	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	22,500	.....	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	.....	480	**
Phenol	lbs.	3,495,458	5,192,311	37,637,463
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	51,199	44,963	**
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	544,250	368,010	5,301,300
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	5,401	4,269	39,492
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators	lbs.	295,096	343,730	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	665,959	927,578	**
Other	lbs.	382,935	158,280	**
Toluol	lbs.	846,328	2,483,975	44,293,821

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

IMPORTS				
Benzol	gals.	8,806,975	2,629,766	57,799,311
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	.....	4,952,330	28,175,914
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	144,268	232,191	2,662,257
Dutiable	lbs.	44,992	89,195	895,673
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79° C	lbs.	4,823,619	8,580,725	68,876,800
Distilling at 79° C and over	lbs.	44,092	47,227	548,969
Xylol	lbs.	.....	.....	46,710

Coal Chemicals

came in at Galveston and 1,722,929 gallons valued at $404,449 was docked at New Orleans; 1,032,320 gallons valued at $307,668 from West Germany, docked at Galveston, and 404,329 gallons valued at $98,110 landed at Galveston from Czechoslovakia.

As the market stood last week, producers said, the imported material was essential to balance supply with demand.

Naphthalene—Trade remained on the slow side, fundamentally unchanged in recent months. Producers were banking on two factors to bring improvement in the early months of 1957, heavier sales of phthalic anhydride and diminution of imports.

Phthalic has been moving abnormally slowly ever since the October 15 price advance on that material. Consumers had stocked up heavily prior to that date and were stretching out inventories to make them cover the period until January 31 in order to show small stocks on tax reports. The lack of activity during this period has been by no means a measure of consumers' basic requirements. The industry confidently predicted an abrupt revival of trade in phthalic immediately after the first of the new year. Naphthalene sales volume would share directly in such a gain.

As to imports, the spot market has been dead for the better part of a year now. Substantial material was still coming in from abroad on old contracts, but producers did not think today's market would support renewal of contracts at anything like the volume called for in previous commitments. For the present, it appeared that the high cost and scarcity of bottoms was curtailing shipments from Europe. Imports in October (refer to table elsewhere in this department) were off sharply.

Phenol—Demand for use in manufacture of resins was steady at a high level. While it was not at this time sufficient to justify capacity production, long-term prospects evoked predictions that all of the very substantial production capacity now held in reserve would be required to satisfy demand in another two or three years. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Toluol—Strength of demand relative to supply remained substantially unchanged last week. Material was moving to customary outlets in heavy volume, but trade was insufficient to move all the toluol that was being produced. Inventories mounted and were now at a level above what could be regarded as healthy. Trade sources pointed out, however, that the position was by no means as weak as it was before last summer's steel strike. Some of them said that they would be satisfied if the current market could be maintained.

Considerable toluol from behind the Iron Curtain has turned up in western Europe and has been traded at prices low enough to demoralize the market there. It is this baleful influence, evidently, that is partly reflected in the disappointing volume of exports (see table elsewhere in this department) during October. More damaging influences, however, were scarcity and high cost of tankers.

By contrast, exports of toluol amounted to 84,039,936 pounds in 1955, or an average of better than 7 million pounds per month. They came to 4,178,258 pounds in January, 5,388,887 pounds in February, 5,644,307 pounds in March, 1,478,741 pounds in April, 4,538,984 pounds in May, 5,311,657 pounds in June, 9,575,533 pounds in July, 4,847,151 pounds in August and 2,483,975 pounds in September.

Intermediates

p-Aminophenol—Research developments were beginning to pay off for the technical material. Most promising currently was demand for its use in manufacture of the analgesic acetyl-p-aminophenol. The latter was gaining ground in the pharmaceutical field on the basis of its fast action in bringing relief from pain (it acts directly on the body, being the end product of body chemistry on certain other analgesics) and its apparent lack of toxicity.

Producers had high hopes also for a new antioxidant made from p-aminophenol for butyl rubber. They reported that this development should make it possible to equip automobiles with colored butyl rubber window trim that would not darken with time. Rubber insulation on refrigerator doors might provide another outlet.

A steady market of long standing was provided for p-aminophenol through its use in a fur dye and as an intermediate in preparation of other dyes. The plastics field was requiring increasing amounts for use in imparting flexibility to various polymers. (The material was formerly used to impart rigidity to rubber and some other polymers.)

Styrene Monomer—Demand was picking up as automotive production was accelerated. Output was maintained at a high level, however, and there was adequate material available. Demand for use in non-rubber outlets was strong and growing. Prices were firm and steady.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Dec. 30 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	922,511
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,281,132
Benzol	gals.	3,511,495
Coaltar	gals.	17,259,891
Creosote	gals.	669,565
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,734,683
Pyridine	lbs.	13,391
Toluol	gals.	773,719
Xylol	gals.	223,188

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- Toluol
- Xylol
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- Tar Bases (Pyridine)
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Baker CHEMICALS

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading was subdued in drugs and fine chemicals markets in the between holidays period last week. No price changes were noted. Consumers were entering an inventory period which would extend over the next week or so it was said. Dealings in seasonal items which go into the manufacture of winter cold formulations continued heavy as it has during the past few months. Prices were firm in vitamin and antibiotics markets and it appeared that they would carry over into the first quarter of 1957. Imports of thiamin and ascorbic acid were said to be a minor annoyance to domestic producers. The firming tone in these markets noted during the fall and early winter months would seem to indicate, as has been noted before, that consumers give preference to the domestic product. It was reiterated that unsettled political conditions at foreign sources tend to strengthen domestic markets. Penicillin salts were in good demand and production, which has been at high levels for several weeks, continued to hold up well. Dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin supplies were plentiful and these antibiotics were in good demand. Preference in the trade continued to be for dihydrostrep over strep. Production figures indicate the former product is manufactured in amounts roughly three times that of the latter.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
65.26	65.26	65.25	66.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Mercurials were sluggish as were bismuth salts. However, it was noted by a producer that bismuth compounds used in stomac preparations were being regarded with renewed interest. Prices in these markets have been unchanged for many months.

A general line of amino acids used as fortifying agents in cereals and wheat products were in moderate demand. Trade sources said lysine for use in fortifying lysine-deficient wheat was moving in good business volume. It was said that reports from Canada indicate that the Canadian government is interested in research projects centering around lysine.

Consumer interest in citrus pectin was moderate after the rush of orders experienced in previous weeks. Prices were unchanged from levels which have been in effect over the past year or more. Dealers predicted increasing demands after the current inventory period has passed. Danish imports which undersell the domestic product were being used in increasing amounts it was said.

Acetophenetidin—Demands were seasonally heavy for this item to be used as an analgesic. Dealers said that supplies were quite in order. It was felt that demands would continue to be substantial into the new year. Pproducers indicated that there was little chance of a price change in the near future. USP material in barrel quantities was priced ranging from $1.17 to $1.19.

Acid Ascorbic—Major producers reported vitamin C continued to be in good demand from processors of frozen foods and for use as a fortifying agent in vitamin preparations. Supplies were adequate to handle the substantial demands of the trade. Prices were firm and unchanged from those previously reported. It was felt that markets for ascorbic acid would continue to expand as they have in the past few years.

Aspirin—Supplies were adequate and demands were good. Producers reported consuming interest by manufacturers of cold remedies and winter preparations. Prices were unchanged from those which have prevailed in the trade for some time. Major producers felt that demands would continue strong into the new year. Dealers compared business volume this year very favorably with that of last year when aspirin ranked third in total sales of medicinals.

Biotin—Supplies were said to be quite adequate and demands were seasonally heavy. It was pointed out that since biotin has been established in recent years as a known B-complex member, there has been increasing demand for it by makers of cereals and enrichment mixes for use as a fortifying agent. Prices have been unchanged for some time and it was anticipated that there would be no change in the near future.

Bismuth Salts—Demands for bismuth salts continued sluggish although from producers reported continuing good demand for bismuth compounds as used in stomac preparations. Prices have been unchanged from former reports. Producers anticipated no supply problems at this time.

Lysine—Prices were unchanged from levels quoted some time ago. Producers reported good demands for this item as used in fortifying lysine-deficient wheat. It was pointed out again that although lysine is synthesized in the human body, the amounts produced are not sufficient to maintain physiological well-being. Major producers are marketing l-lysine monohydrochloride at $12 per kilo. Stocks were good and dealers expected no supply problems.

Codeine—This item, a methyl derivative of morphine, was in steady demand with sales at a moderate level. Lots of 100 ounces were priced at $13.25 per ounce. Supplies were good according to trade sources queried.

Collodion—USP regular collodion was priced at 32½c. per pound. Supplies were plentiful and demands were moderate. Flexible collodion was reported at 34c. per pound and supplies were said to be adequate to handle the current modest needs of the trade.

Digitoxin—Prices were unchanged and ranged from $4.75 to $5.25. Supplies were quite adequate for current needs. Demands were reported moderate by major producers.

Dihydrostreptomycin — Demands were heavy and supplies reported adequate in most quarters. It was felt that the firm tone evident in this market through 1956 would continue well into the new year. DHS continues to appear more attractive to the trade than streptomycin since production figures are consistently three times those of the strep. It was felt that the dihydro has shown few undesirable side effects. Prices were firmly quoted. Dealers anticipated no change in the conditions in this market at the present time.

Gelatin—Prices were unchanged and demands were said to be very good. Supplies were plentiful and competition was heavy between major producers. Edible, 75 Bloom test gelatin was priced at 53c. per pound while 150 Bloom test material was listed at 64c. per pound. Dealers reported increased demands from confectioners and manufacturers of jellied meats over the holiday period.

Hesperidin—Fifty pound lots of hesperidin methylchalcone were available priced at $22.50 per pound. Dealers continued to report good demands for this item for use in citrus bioflavonoid cold preparations. Supplies were in order and demands were moderate.

Hexylresorcinol—Prices were unchanged and demands for this item were routine. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to handle the current modest needs of the trade. USP material in 50 pound lots or more was priced at $14 per pound. Trade sources pointed out that demands for this medicinal were steady the year round and vary little from month to month.

Lanolin—Heavy competition continued to be the dominating feature in this market. Supplies were plentiful and major producers reported they were well able to handle the substantial volume of business currently available. Prices were unchanged from levels established earlier in the fall.

Menedione—Prices were unchanged from those which have prevailed in the trade for some time. Producers reported kilo lots available at $44 per kilo. Supplies were said to be quite adequate and demands were somewhat sluggish, it was said.

Mercurials—Demands were sluggish and conditions much the same as previously

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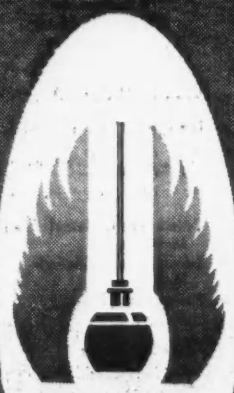

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Pentobarbital Sodium
Phenobarbital
Phenobarbital Calcium
Phenobarbital Sodium
Secobarbital Sodium
Theophylline

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Cinnamic Acid
Diacetyl
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate
Phenyl Acetic Acid

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Benzilic Acid
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Benzyl Alcohol
Benzyl Chloride
Benzyl Cyanide
Cyanoacetamide
Chrysanthemum-Monocarboxylic Acid Ethyl Ester
Dibenzyl Ether
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

reported. Supplies were quite adequate to handle the current modest needs of the trade. Medicinal needs for mercury have been somewhat lessened in recent years due to the influx of antibiotics and the newer laboratory drugs it was said.

Morphine—Prices in this market have been substantially the same for several years. Major producers reported steady demand and sales at a moderate level. Alkaloid prices range from $12.40 to $12.60 per ounce while the acetate is listed at $9.95. Supplies were good and well able to handle the current requirements of the trade.

Opium — USP material was quoted at $19.20 per ounce. Powdered and granular USP ranged from $21.65 to $21.90. Demands were routine and supplies in good order. Prices have been unchanged in this market for some time.

Oxyquinoline—Demands were routine and prices were unchanged from those which have been in effect for some time. Supplies were said to be entirely adequate to cover the current modest needs which characterize this market. Dealers anticipated no changes at the present time or in the near future.

Botanicals

There were no changes pricewise in botanicals market last week. Consumer interest in seasonal items which go into the manufacture of cough syrups and cold remedies was said to be showing a moderate increase. Senega root was strong and moving at slightly advanced levels from those previously quoted. There was good demand for spearmint leaves as was the case with wild cherry bark, both rossed and natural. These last two items were said to be in light supply along with black haw bark and white pine bark.

Imported botanicals were in fairly adequate supply with good calls being noted for psyllium husks. Peru balsam was also said to be moving in good bu ness volume.

A major botanicals dealer said ov all demands for botanical drugs w slow with the usual increases in mands for seasonal items. Many su stances that are active in the mar are also scarce.

Pectin—Citrus NF pectin, in bar quantities, was available priced at $2 per pound. Demands were holding well as consumers were said to be ent ing an inventory period. Supplies w reported quite adequate by trade sour queried. Technical grades were pric at $1.35 per pound while imported Dan pectin was quoted at $1.28 per pou Dealers anticipated no changes in pri in the near future.

Penicillin—Demand were heavy on n jor producers and expected to continue into the new year. All penicillin sa were reported in adequate supply a prices were firmly quoted. Bulk potassiu and procaine penicillin was priced at 5 per million units while sodium pen w listed at 6¼c. It was noted that t firmer tone in the market established sin the early months of 1956 would contin into the new year. Production by ferme tation methods was said to be on the i crease for penicillin as well as other a tibiotics.

Propylthiouracil — Prices were u changed from those previously reporte Demands were said to be routine and sal steady at a low volume. Stocks were ple tiful and no supply problems were anti pated by producers.

Riboflavin—Supplies were quite ad quate and demands were said to be ve good as they have been for all of the vit mins thus far this fall. Seasonal deman have been heavy for this item as used multi-vitamin formulations. Prices a unchanged from those quoted previousl It was felt that a price change would n be effected in the near future.

Theophylline—USP or anhydrous mat rial in 100 pound lots was priced at $3.6 per pound. Supplies were reported qui adequate to handle the current needs o the trade. Some trade sources reported i crease demands over past weeks. Co sumer interest was said to compare favo ably with that of last year.

Thiamin—Hydrochloride and monon trate prices were unchanged. Supplie

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

were quite plentiful and demands were seasonally very good. Producers reported growing demands for thiamin mononitrate to be used in multi-vitamin preparations. Dealers did not anticipate any price changes involving vitamin B_1 in the near future.

Black Haw Bark—Root bark was priced at 65c. per pound while tree bark was 20c. less per pound. These items were said to be in light supply and increased demands have been noted in the past several weeks. Prices were unchanged from levels previously reported.

Cubeb Berries—NF material was priced at 70c. while NF powder was priced at 85c. per pound. Supplies were reportedly light in some quarters. Consumer interest was moderate and demands continued steady.

Elm Bark—Demands were moderate and supplies adequate to cover the needs of the trade. Elm bark, grinding, was priced at 30c. while powder was quoted at 45c. and elm bark select was 75c. per pound.

Ergot—NF material was priced at $2 per pound. Demands were routine. The general decline in the use of this drug has been apparent for some time. Supplies were quite adequate to handle the current modest needs of the trade.

Orange Peel—Demands were moderate and sales steady at a low volume. Orange peel bitter was priced at 14c. per pound while sweet was quoted at 16c. Supplies were said to be adequate by trade sources queried.

Senega Root—Supplies were said to be limited and senega root was strong with consumer demands on the increase. Prices were quoted at $2.85 per pound, slightly in advance of levels reported earlier in the fall.

MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

Aminophylline, U.S.P.
•
Betaine Hydrochloride
•
Calcium Glutamate
•
Diiodohydroxyquin, U.S.P.
•
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•
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, U.S.P.
•
Paba, N.F.
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•
Paba Sodium
•
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•
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Procaine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.
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Three pharmaceutical leaders and an educator will address the Hugo H. Schaefer testimonial dinner January 20, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, sponsored by the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, in tribute to Dr. Schaefer's many years of service to pharmacy.

The speakers will be: Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Austin M. Johnston, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy; Edward Neimeth, chairman of the board of trustees of BCP; and Richard Conolly, president of Long Island University.

Dr. Schaefer retired as dean of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on September 1, after having served in that position for nineteen years. Before he joined BCP in 1937, he had been associate professor at Columbia College of Pharmacy.

All proceeds of the dinner will be used to launch the Hugo H. Schaefer Endowment Fund, designed to advance pharmaceutical education and, especially, to enlarge the research program, services and facilities of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

Monsanto Man Elected Head Of Cost Engineering Group

Norman Bach of Monsanto Chemical Company, Texas City, Tex., has been elected president of the newly-organized American Association of Cost Engineers. The group will hold its winter meeting February 14 through 16 in New York.

John W. Hackney of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been named vice-president of the association, while John T. Husted of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Trona, Calif., is secretary. Bruce R. Landis of the C. W. Nofsinger Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been made treasurer of the group.

Science to Central

—Continued from page 7

Federal Power Commission estimates we shall need three times as much by 1980. We are rich in coal, oil and water power, but not nearly so rich that we could meet this staggering increase with these sources of power alone.

"Hence we may expect to see a great development in nuclear power generating capacity. In a few decades atomic power will be for us an absolute necessity. In several other major industrial countries, such as England and Japan which are even now running out of reserves of fossil fuels, atomic power is a necessity within the coming twenty years. There is also hope that solar power or the use of controlled thermo-nuclear reactions will add eventually to our supply of energy from other sources, Dr. Seaborg pointed out.

Wonders of Next 50 Years

"We may look forward to many wonders in the coming fifty years. Large earth satellites will continuously circle the earth and monitor the weather, making weather prediction a much more certain matter. We may even effect large scale control of the weather itself in some areas. Manned satellites may be possible and space travel to the moon many be achieved. Large ships will be propelled almost exclusively by nuclear power plants," the speaker said.

"Air travel to any part of the world will be a matter of a few hours. We shall have TV phone communication. Our knowledge of photosynthesis and the processes of the living cell and bodily functions will be enormously more complete, giving us greater control of disease. We shall exercise greater control over human fertility. Problems of mental health, delinquency, and crime should yield to better understanding of biology and of mental processes and social behavior.

"We cannot take it for granted that these things will come to pass, that our country will continue to prosper, that the continuing international crises can be overcome without disaster. We must recognize the hazards and prepare ourselves to meet them. The last twenty-five years, since the origin of the Gordon Research Conferences, have emphasized to any discerning person the importance of trained brainpower to our future—to our scientific future in which our economic prosperity and military security are by no means assured. It would be perilous indeed to neglect the discovery, training and encouragement of the intellectual leaders of this generation and of the generations of the future," said Dr. Seaborg.

GUMS
ARABIC
GHATTI
GUAR
KARAYA (INDIAN)
LOCUST (CAROB FLOUR)
TRAGACANTH

MENTHOL (NATURAL CRYSTALS)
JAPAN WAX
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CASEIN
EGG ALBUMEN
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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—35 cs, L A Champon & Co, La Coruna
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Santander
65 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Casablanca
80 cs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
60 dms, Meer Corp, Casablanca
25 bls, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
23 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam

3-AMINO 1, 2, 4, TRIAZOLE—1,156 dms, American Chemical Paint Co, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
NITRATE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, Bremen

ANILINE DYES—10 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
4 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
140 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Arnold & Hoffmann, Rotterdam
21 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
75 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
13 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
27 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
100 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven

ANTIMONY—129 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
OXIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg

ARABIC GUM—807 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
255 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Port Sudan
255 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide & Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
500 bgs, T I Smith, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—500 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
729 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
500 bgs, Lisbon

ARROW ROOT—6,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingstown

BARYTES—400 bgs, Cartagena

BEESWAX—25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
71 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
13 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
15 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Puerto Plata
113 pkgs, Smith & Nichols, Lisbon
30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
70 pkgs, African Produce Trading Corp, Port Sudan
55 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo

BUTANEDIOL—104 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
96 bgs, Douala
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo

BENZOIN GUM—82 cs, Singapore

BISMUTH—108 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao

BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Interstate Chemical Co, Rotterdam

BONE CHARCOAL—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam

BRIONIA ROOT—7 bgs, Lisbon

CADMIUM—331 cs, W R Grace & Co, Genoa

CALCIUM CHLORTETRACYCLINE—41 cs, C Pfizer & Co, London
TUNGSTATE—40 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam

CAMPHOR—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
100 cs D Hauser, Keelung

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Spartan Trading Co, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Mangalore
22 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo

CASEIN—333 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ponta Delgada
500 bgs, Overseas Merchants Corp, Hamburg
1,380 bgs, L N White & Co, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—320 bbls, Jacques Missir, Mangalore

CASSIA—278 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
171 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
84 bls, Polak Trading Co, Rotterdam
258 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,597 pkgs, Rotterdam
[illegible] bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—216 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Bombay

CELERY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
40 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
87 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay

CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—70 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—15 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
55 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Keelung
45 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
45 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
35 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
27 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
50 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
44 dms, Keelung

CLOVE OIL—10 dms, J W Elwell, Dakar

COALTAR DYES—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 dms, Baird Chemical Co, Rotterdam
18 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Havre
38 bbls, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
10 dms, C A Hynes, Rotterdam

COCONUT OIL—879 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
700 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
385 tons, Manila
300 tons, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—576 dms, National City Bank, Lexoes
74 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Leixoes
59 dms, Leixoes

COLLODION EMULSION—10 cs, Bremen

COPAL GUM—91 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
30 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Macassar
27 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
131 bkts, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Macassar
60 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila

CORN STARCH—230 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Rotterdam

CUBE POWDER—250 bgs, Callao

CUMIN SEED—800 bgs, Delano Corp. of America, Khorramshahr
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
340 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr

CUTTLEFISH BONE—10 cs, Gallo Grain Co, Kobe
10 cs, Hinton & Co, Kobe

DAMMAR GUM—245 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
25 cs, Wm H Scheel, Bangkok

DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam

DINA ACID—10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen

EARTH COLORS—300 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen

ERGOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Leixoes

EUCALYPTUS OIL—11 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon

FENNEL SEED—185 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
80 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Bombay
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay

FENUGREEK SEED—127 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
190 bgs, K I Lister, Casablanca

FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Arista Oil Porducts Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Atlanta Trading Corp, Valparaiso

FUEL OIL—179,539 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, San Lorenzo
136,123 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
203,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
146,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
136,123 bbls, Edgewater Oil Co, Punta Cardon

GELATIN—202 bgs, B Young & Co, London
100 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
409 bgs, Coignet & Chemical Co, Antwerp

GLUE—356 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp

GLYCERINE—268 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Bombay

GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong kong
900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo

GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
6,533 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay

GYPSUM—3,270 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
19,751 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

H ACID—112 dms, Kaufman & Vinson Co, Genoa

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—2 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg

ICHTHAMMOL—5 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Hamburg

IRON CARBONYL—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

J ACID—30 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa

KARAYA GUM—255 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
666 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
76 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
246 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
33 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bombay

LAUREL LEAVES—87 bls, Hismoco American Co, Piraeus
240 bls, Lisbon
448 bls, Izmir

LAURIC ACID—500 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen

LEAD ACETATE—59 cks, London

LITHOPONE—600 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

LOCUST BEAN GUM—70 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
336 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
551 bgs, J L Quesada, Tarragona

MACE—82 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
14 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Singapore
32 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
14 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
24 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
6 cs, James W Phyfe, Rotterdam
26 cs, Rotterdam

MANDELIC ESSENCE—5 cs, American Roland Corp, Bremen

MANGANESE BLUE—20 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

MARJORAM LEAVES—46 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille

MENTHOL—20 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
175 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Rijeka
125 cs, Rijeka

MENUKELIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

MESITYLENE—1 dm, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Rotterdam

MUSK AMBRETTE—4 cs, George Uhe Co, Rotteredam

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Copenhagen
85 bgs, J Raphael & Son, Copenhagen
300 bgs, C Guiden, Copenhagen
800 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen

MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay

NICKEL CHLORIDE—30 bbls, D Hauser, Bremen

NUTMEG—14 bls, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Port of Spain
400 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
22 bgs, J D Smith Interocean, Hamburg
327 bgs, East India Trading Co, Macassar
194 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
154 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
250 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, St Georges
450 bgs, East India Trading Co, St Georges
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Kingstown
48 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
50 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
197 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, London
125 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
342 bgs, Rotterdam
8 bgs, Kingstown

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—259 dms, Simab Corp, Rio de Janeiro

OLIVE OIL—325 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Haifa
108 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Haifa
27 dms, De Simone Bros, Haifa
26 dms, N Lekas Corp, Haifa
132 dms, Ellyde Imports, Haifa
53 dms, Chicago Macaroni Co, Haifa
132 dms, A N Cory, Haifa

ORANGE OIL—5 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata

PALM OIL—224 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Matadi
105 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
396 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma

PALMKERNEL OIL—46 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
413 tons, Matadi

PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Singapore

PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen

PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Mangalore
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Mangalore
90 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
49 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
960 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
WHITE—376 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
42 bgs, Singapore

PEPPERMINT LEAVES—12 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—342,717 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
113,434 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
171,130 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
296,083 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,028 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero

POLLACKLIVER OIL—15 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—4,000 bgs, Ch S Fields Inc, Antwerp

POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Kane Import Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 bbls, Transatlantic Chemical Corp, Hamburg
PERMANGANATE—193 bbls, M W Hardy & Co, Hamburg
125 dms, Enco Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam

PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—627 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
480 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
467 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
90 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Matadi

PYRITES—316 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,187 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,550 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires

RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RAUWOLFIA ROOT—1,236 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
20 bdls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
672 bgs, Matadi

ROSEWOOD OIL—452 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus

SAGE LEAVES—82 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
500 bls, Trieste

SAGO FLOUR—108 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Singapore

SEEDLAC—2,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Chase Manhatan Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok

SENNA LEAVES—180 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin

SESAME OIL— 75 dms, Tunley & Co, Copenhagen
SEED—500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Alexandria

SHELLAC—20 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok

SIENNA—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn

SODIUM ACETATE—250 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals, Hamburg
ARSENATE—150 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Co, Marseille
BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
110 dms, Rotterdam

TALC—2,730 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,340 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Harry F. R. Dolan Jr, Bangkok
3,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,335 bgs, Bangkok

TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co Genoa

TETRA ETHYLDITHIOPYROPHOSPHATE—42 cks, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam

THYME LEAVES—72 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
48 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille

p-TOLYL-SULFONYLBUTYL CARBAMIDE—1 dm, Red Star Chemical Co, Havre

TRAGACANTH GUM—188 bgs, R Quibell, Khorramshahr
25 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
3 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
6 cs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—709 dms, Miny Corp, Genoa
410 dms, Miny Corp, Venice

VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, B L Oppenheimer Co, Marseille
168 cs, J W Elwell, Dakar
20 cs, B H Sobelman Co, Dakar

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,684 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban

WHITING—1,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
110 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
52 dms, Genoa

ZINC PHOSPHIDE—22 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Genoa
SILICOFLUORIDE—24 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—100 cks, N Trotter, Hull

ASBESTOS FIBER—700 bgs, Davis Turner Co, Durban
1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques

BONE—50 tons, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
2,648 bgs, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Montevideo
500 bgs, Grace National Bank, Buenos Aires
224 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne

COCONUT OIL—541 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila

FISHLIVER OIL—58 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

GLYCERINE—54 tons, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo

GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Lavino Shipping Co, Mombasa

GYPSUM—6,098 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

NAPHTHALENE—800 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
1,675 bgs, Hamburg
1,410 bgs, Antwerp

PEATMOSS—600 bls, Chas Kurz Co, Bremen

PROPHYLLITE—6,300 bgs, American Caustic Co, Bay Roberts

RUTILE SAND—21,900 bgs, Brisbane

SILICON CARBIDE—481 bgs, Higman Co, Copenhagen

UREA—4,600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

CELERY SEED—69 bgs, Bombay

CLOVE—9 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang

COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco

CAKE—6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu

CUTTLEFISH BONE—53 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Genoa

LAUREL LEAVES—82 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Genoa

PEPPER, WHITE—28 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—211,955 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning

THYME LEAVES—45 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 97,700 gals., inv. 115, Jan. 7, Contracting Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Chlordane, 250 gals., emulsifiable 46%, inv. 36, Jan. 9, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

Dibutyl phthalate, 100,000 lbs., for use in explosives, inv. 66, Jan. 18, Naval Powd. Factory, Navy Dept., Indian Head, Md.

Diethyl ether, 200,000 lbs., inv. 120, Jan. 14, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Insecticides, various quantities, inv. 602, Jan. 11, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn 32, N. Y.

Isopropyl alcohol, 540 54-gal. dms., inv. A-243, Jan. 9, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 20,600 gals. anti-icing fluid, isopropyl alcohol, inv. 1549, Jan. 3, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Magnesium sulfate, 160,000 lbs., inv. 75, Jan. 7, Supply Officer, Naval Ammunition Depot, Navy Dept., Crane, Ind.

Paint, 3,000 lbs. aluminum pigment powd., 4,050 lbs. aluminum paste, 1,100 lbs. aluminum paste for vinyl type aluminum paint, 3,325 gals. vinyl type white primer, 3,685 gals. vehicle for aluminum paint, 1,175 gals. finish paint, 5,000 gals. iron oxide primer and finish paint, 3,460 gals. thinner, 698 gals. varnish, 2,694 gals. red lead paint, 1,174 gals. zinc and oil, lead, titanium exterior paint, 342 gals. exterior traffic paint, 575 gals. exterior concrete and masonry paint, 60 gals. interior enamel for wood and metal, inv. CIVENG-21, Jan. 11, Corps of Engnrs., Purchasing & Contracting Office, Rock Island Dist., Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.
13,500 gal. aircraft enamel paint, 6,100 qts. cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. 864, Jan. 16, 341,200 lbs. cuprous oxide copper pigment, inv. 873, Jan. 3, 314,450 lbs. dry titanium dioxide pigment, inv. 874, Jan. 3, outside gray enamel, inv. (4)-832, Jan. 7, 5,270 gals. syn. gloss enamel, inv. 862, Jan. 16, 1,926 gals. heat resisting, aluminum type paint, inv. (4)-861, Jan. 11, 1,500 gals. quick drying enamel camouflage, 2,000 gals. camouflage lacquer, inv. 863, Jan. 16, 16,350 lbs. dry color red lead pigments, inv. 889, Jan. 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphoric acid, 513,000 lbs., tech., class B, inv. CML-39, Jan. 7, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., Purchasing & Contracting Office, N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium borate, 75,000 lbs., decahydrate, tech., powd., inv. (1)-1155, Jan. 14, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Xylol, 220 gals., inv. 36, Jan. 9, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

BDSA Adds Ten Chemical Industry Men to Its Reserve

Business and Defense Services Administration has added ten more chemical industry executives to its national defense executive reserve. The men chosen have agreed to accept certain duties in the government in event of emergency, and to perform limited services in peacetime. They are:

Ernest J. Hergenroether of International Nickel Company, New York; John N. Ludwig, jr., of Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; Joseph A. McGroarty of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Robert H. Moyer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Atwood B. Oatman of National Carbon Company, New York, a Union Carbide division; Ralph B. Elliott of duPont, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Walter J. Geldard of Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

John K. Honish of Bakelite Company, New York, a Union Carbide division; Ernest D. Kelly of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company's petrochemical division, Akron, Ohio, and Edmund Winterbottom of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York.

National Petroleum Council Members Are Reappointed

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton last week appointed the members of the National Petroleum Council for 1957. For the most part the appointees were those who served on the council in 1956.

Established in 1946, the council, composed of petroleum industry leaders, has conducted many special studies for the department and its Office of Oil and Gas. In the coming months it is expected that the council will be called upon to prepare additional reports for use by the government.

Morningstar Opens

—*Continued from page 5*

Morningstar, Nicol and its industrial adhesives subsidiary, Paisley Products, Inc., and the last step in a 1956 expansion program involving more than a million dollars.

Both the former Jersey City, N. J., and Hawthorne activities will be combined in the new spread, and wholly devoted to the refining and processing of natural gums (karaya, arabic, guar, locust bean, ghatti, agar agar, tragacanth and Irish moss) plus the production of specialty and treated starches (potato, arrowroot, tapioca and sago) and the dextrines made therefrom.

To some degree, the firm's three plants in the Maine potato country will supply the Hawthorne plant, and the Hawthorne plant will in turn supply intermediates to the New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and northern California units.

Although the use of scientifically processed water soluble gums has been widespread throughout the chemical, food, pharmaceutical, paper, textile, mining, oil and printing industries, an accelerating demand for new gum blends and specifications is being felt, the company pointed out. The increase is influenced by new uses: The improvement of paper strength and formation for the beneficiation of uranium and other ores, the making of instant foods and flavors (encapsulating each flavor blobule with an individual gum coating). Increases in requirements for the specialty and treated starches may be laid principally at the door of the textile, adhesives, food and paper industries, Morningstar said.

Five Labs, One Pilot Plant

Five laboratories and one pilot plant will supplement the production facilities at Hawthorne. Separate laboratories will be devoted to products for the paper industry, gum grading and development, basic research, plant control, and food formulation.

Production equipment is characterized by a completely enclosed air-float handling system for the dry materials as they flow through the cleaning, separation, blending, grinding and bagging or drumming operations.

Operation is electronically controlled by push-button from specially designed panel boards, where pneumatic instruments and actuators are coordinated and flow rates are traced from one step to another through the plant. The system is entirely enclosed and dust tight with vertical bag dust collectors on the roof.

Color dynamics, automatic sprinklers, a central vacuum cleaning system, modern construction and ample lighting distinguish the plant from the standpoints of safety, good housekeeping and pleasant working conditions.

Construction is of reinforced concrete designed for 300 pound per square foot floor loading. Frontage measures 350 feet and more than 60,000 square feet of operating space has been added to an equivalent amount in the older plant. Operation is under the direction of Edwin M. Hillary, vice-president in charge of production and construction.

CIA Scheduled to Hear Talk on Technical Service

The reasons that technical service departments are playing an increasingly important role in the chemical marketing picture will be pointed out by Henry F. Millson, of American Cyanamid Company, at the January 9 meeting of the Chemical Industry Association in New York. In a talk on "Technical Service Aspects of Dyeing," Mr. Millson will draw examples from his own career in the textile and dye industries.

Mr. Millson, manager of the Bound Brook, N. J., technical service laboratory of the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid, has been with the company for twenty years. Previous to that, he had seventeen years of experience as supervisor and superintendent of a dyeing plant.

The meeting will be held January 9 in the Baroque Room of the Brass Rail Restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York, N. Y. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m., preceded by a cocktail mixer beginning at 5:30 p.m.

Monsanto Farm Chemicals Service Group Established

A technical service group including specialists in all phases of operation of fertilizer plants, has been formed as a part of the sales organization for agricultural chemicals in Monsanto Chemical Company's Inorganic Chemical Division, St. Louis, Mo. William R. Bone has been named manager of the seven-man unit.

"This group has been organized as a natural step following the integration in the division of the selling responsibility for various forms of phosphorus, long produced by Monsanto, and the broad line of nitrogen products which came with the merger with the Lion Oil Company," according to Tom K. Smith, jr., divisional director of marketing.

"The technical service group, to which other exports will be added later, and a backup research organization, will further enhance Monsanto's position as a raw material supplier to all segments of the fertilizer industry."

Pest Control Association Sets Up 1957 Meeting Dates

The National Pest Control Association will hold its eastern regional conference at the university of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., January 23 through 25.

The Purdue conference will be held at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 28 through February 1. The southern regional conference will be held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 28 through 30.

Pharmaceutical Makers

—*Continued from page 7*

the aerosol preparation more economical. Since it's a gas-tight package, an aerosol protects the contents from contamination, preserves the potency of the active ingredients and prevents evaporation during periods of non-use. Aerosols also give a uniform application, dry quickly, and offer a practical method of measuring dosage mechanically," according to the article.

Controlled Dosage Important

"This last advantage is more important than it might first appear. It's accomplished in the aerosol package through use of a metering valve that controls, independently of users' varying technics, the amount of drug or medicament discharged from the container each time the valve is pressed. Where careful control of dosage is essential, the metering-valve aerosol promises to displace the traditional squeeze-bulb atomizer.

"The metering principle already has been applied to pharmaceuticals like hydrocortisone for treatment of dermatitis epinephrine or isoproterenol for relief from asthma, and octyl nitrite for the treatment of angina pectoris. In the asthma remedy, the aerosol principle has permitted such a sharp reduction in the size of atomizer equipment that the whole device, medicine included, fits in a plastic package a little bigger than a pack of cigarettes," the magazine article says.

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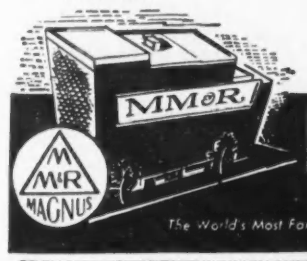

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Though there was not a great deal of movement noted last week, dealers here reported heavy interest in the early weeks of the pending first quarter. Inqueries came in at a steadily heavy volume, it was noted, with many materials slated for January shipment. Part of the picture, it was noted, is buoyed by the continuance of the Middle Eastern situation with its tightened supply lines and limited material. However, it was also noted that the domestic scene has become one of demand with appetites apparently awakening in many areas where none had been previous. In one area, that of vanilla beans, it was said that consumption is on the upgrade for the first time in the past several years. This was unusual in the light that vanilla extract consumption has been steadily increasing in recent years while the demand for the bean itself has failed to reflect the growth of extract usage. This year, however, the picture appears to have changed. During the period January 1 to October 1, 1956, vanilla bean imports mounted to 550 tons whereas only 430 tons had been imported into the United States during the entiret· of 1955.

A current report from the English essential oils market noted last week that:

The firm position of the London spot essential oil market is maintained and with the Egyptian blocking of the Suez Canal several oils of far and middle east origin have been increased in price by spot holders. However, it can be recorded that no panic stock buying has been indulged in, by manufacturers here, such as was experienced with the Korean affair. Nutmeg oil is in very short supply, it is understood U. S. buying of nutmeg seeds has made a still higher market at source for the small supplies available, causing most offers of oil to be withdrawn. Geranium oil from Reunion has continued to fall in value, with little buying interest. It would be impossible to predict immediate future trends. Lemongrass oil has fluctuated during the period and comes out level on average with previous quotations. Spanish newcrop oils of rosemary and spike are dearer, and prices are expected to continue higher with present buying demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, clove, bud, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1955
142.31	142.31	137.85	134.24

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Clove—Clove bud oil advanced slightly on spot last week, moving forward 5c. per pound to a $2.90 spot position. Dealers attributed the move to advance shipping prices for source material.

Citronella—The situation of this material, dealers here reported last week, continued to be one of fluctuating values although the strongest tendency appears to be movement toward strength. Originally a soft market on the heels of heavily depressed shipping prices, citronella oil began reviving with developments in the Middle Eastern crisis. Eventually, there was even a price advance noted, though this was not considered really significant at the time. However, the fact that the situation at Suez has not resolved itself has been a continuing factor in the over all market picture and, according to some dealers, in the Citronella scene in particular. Information on Formosan (Java-type) oil, which has been playing a greater and greater part in the Citronella oil market, has recently been released. The statistics tell the production story from the first year of production (1933) until the present day. In an earlier edition of OPD, the historical development of Formosan material was drawn.

Production of Formosan Citronella Oil

Year	Cultivated area (ha.)	Yield of the grass (kg.)	Yield of the oil (kg.)
1933.....	130.00	.....	10,000
1934.....	195.00	.....	15,000
1935.....	195.00	.....	15,000
1936.....	325.00	.....	25,000
1937.....	650.00	.....	50,000
1938.....	2,600.00	.....	200,000
1939.....	4,273.05	44,868,808	327,236
1940.....	4,048.30	30,916,607	273,406
1941.....	4,282.90	33,669,303	173,717
1942.....	2,994.75	27,476,067	319,271
1943.....	2,472.06	18,924,307	201,855
1944.....	1,256.35	4,451,481	35,446
1945.....	312.51	1,022,400	29,085
1946.....	57.23	1,044,952	11,524
1947.....	1,087.00	6,100,600	61,006
1948.....	2,363.40	23,657,300	212,916
1949.....	5,127.85	53,328,889	380,673
1950.....	14,648.56	79,295,582	1,041,331
1951.....	27,643.53	147,721,356	2,163,827
1952.....	25,921.55	148,463,886	2,561,294
1953.....	24,222.15	149,589,563	2,577,057
1954.....	23,834.89	.....	1,779,133
1955.....	about 12,000.00	.....	about 1,200,000

Jasmine—The harvest, a late one, according to reports, corresponded roughly to the 1954 crop. The latest figures available, noted about mid-way through September, with three weeks of the harvest to go, placed the crop at 500,000 kg. The price of the flower had been fixed at 590 francs (the price in 1955 was 525 francs).

Lavandin—A London report on the production picture in Grasse for this commodity estimated the lavandin tally at not less than 450 tons or, what is considered a normal harvest. The price, at source, despite rumors to the effect that rising lavender would carry lavandin with it, remained at a 16,000 franc level or 1,000 francs lower than the price asked and paid the year previous.

Lavender—A preliminary report on production totals for this material recently released in London noted that production differences between this year's crop and last year's were not as great as at first estimated. The report noted that production was estimated at about 50 tons of oil as against 70 tons last year. Earlier estimates of differences between the two crops had this year running as high as 40 percent behind last year. The price at source this year averaged about 15,000 francs as compared with 12,000 francs last year.

Lime—This oil was marked by a strong tone with replacement costs suggesting a further rise in prices. The situation reflects, after a fashion, the situation throughout the citrus oil market, where the demand has been holding up in reasonably good volume. For many years, it was explained, the soft drink business had proved a highly seasonal affair, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that the use of citrus oils in the beverage field is becoming fairly constant throughout the year. Independent producers of Californian orange oil suddenly boosted their price from 60c. to $1.50 per pound, a while back, as the result of an earlier advance by organized California dealers, but soon their positions were reversed and the listing was once again down close to the original figure.

Neroli—This material suffered the heaviest of all Grasse output during the storm periods earlier in the year. Three quarters of the 200,000 orange trees were killed or seriously damaged by the spring frosts, leaving scarcely more than 50,000 capable of bearing next year. Provision has been made, it was noted, for government sponsored loans totalling 40,000 francs, repayab'e over a fifteen year period, for the purchase of 30,000 new trees.

Peppermint—The Department of Agriculture has evaluated this year's peppermint crop at $12,466,000 in the annual summary of 1956 farm production recently released. This compares with a value of $11,305,000 for the 1955 crop and $8,543,000 as the average for the six year period between 1949 and 1954.

The increase in the value of the peppermint crop was the result of an increase in the number of acres for harvest and a substantial rise in yield per acre which produced a crop sufficiently large to more than offset a decline in the price of the oil.

Rose de Mai—Early reports of crop damage to this material were, according to current production information, highly exaggerated. The recent data notes that not only was the crop unharmed but that production this year, estimated at over 700 tons, is about 300 tons higher than last year's production figure of less than 400 tons.

Spearmint—A recent government report on production for the past year noted

Essential Oils

that spearmint oil production was estimated at $2,844,000 as compared with $2,503,000 for the 1955 crop and $2,742,000 as the average for the six years between 1949 and 1954. The acreage this year for spearmint this was was smaller than last, but the yield was sufficiently high to produce a larger outturn and offset a decline in price.

Aromatic Chemicals

The call for oils, aromatic chemicals and other basic materials for the seasonal holiday goods, particularly for toiletries and proprietaries, over the past month, was expected to lift this year's volume well over the movement noted for the year 1955. Until December books are closed, however, it will not be possible to determine the extent of the gains over last year. In some consumer outlets, December sales at the retail level constitute approximately twenty per cent of the total year's turnover. Based on reports, however, sales in the first ten months of this year have been running at about ten per cent ahead of last year.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—This material firmed at origin due to substantial European and Near Eastern demand, and shipment prices increased 10 percent. Spot and afloat is only available in limited quantities.

Pepper—This material declined slightly on spot in quiet trading, one dealer here noted. Singapore material remained on the sidelines, more than 2c. per pound above India. The market was said to be without feature, except for the continued feeling prevailing within the trade that the spot liquidation urge has just about been satisfied and that in the absence of bearish factors, a reversal always remained a possibility. With fewer active participants than at any time since the war, the market was said to appear poised for some constructive move.

Chillies had a rally, dealers here reported. As in the wake of Turkish failure to ship what little had been sold, the trade was reportedly compelled to look for Japanese and domestic chillies. The former are scarce on spot, and shipments in quantity will not reach us until some time late in January. The domestic crops have meanwhile passed into firm hands and in quantities seemingly insufficient for consumer's needs.

Turmeric — Dealers here reported that this commodity bore close watching. Reports from India, they noted, offered information of a sharply reduced crop and short covering is expected to raise prices considerably above present levels by next Spring.

Vanilla Beans—One dealer on spot here contended last week that the following was the true market condition of this material:

"The bourbon vanilla market has been climbing for the past two to three weeks. Curers in Madagascar are reluctant to offer any further quantities of bourbon vanilla beans because they have already sold more than half of their holdings of the 1955-56 crops. The bulk of these beans will arrive in the States during April/May. Most quotations are now on a nominal basis with their ideas at least one dollar per kilo higher than they were two weeks ago. Free stock in the hands of American dealers and manufacturers are low. The bourbon market at present is very delicate and any further heavy demand could bring increases.

The Mexican market has been advancing in sympathy with the stronger bourbon market. The new crop of green beans is now harvested with the production of about 90 tons against earlier estimates of 150 tons."

Carborundum Plans Plant To Make Abrasive Wheels

Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will build a multi-million dollar plant in Van Wert, Ohio, for the manufacture of high volume, small abrasive wheels.

The plant will be part of Carborundum's $30 million modernization and expansion program scheduled for 1957 and 1958.

Vet Drug Rules Changed

Several minor changes in regulations relating to the certification of penicillin-containing drugs for veterinary use and feed grade bacitracin powder for veterinary use, were announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

Copper-Nickel Alloy Users Get Right to Use Priorities

Authority for brass mills, foundries, and other users of copper-nickel alloy ingot containing 3 percent or more of nickel to use priority ratings to obtain such ingot for defense orders has been granted by the Business and Defense Services Administration, with the issuance of amendment 3 to BDSA regulation 2.

The amendment also authorizes the producers of copper-nickel alloy ingots to use priority ratings to obtain nickel used in the production of such ingots to fill defense rated orders.

Prior to this change, brass and bronze ingot makers reported that the regulation made no provision for use of ratings to obtain copper raw materials such as copper-nickel alloy ingots. They were required to sell such ingots without a priority and therefore were unable to show any preference ratings on their own orders to obtain primary nickel for alloying in connection with defense orders.

BDSA at the same time revised order M-11A (copper and copper-base alloys) to include definitions of copper raw materials. These definitions had been carried in order M-16 by the National Production Authority, but that order was revoked in June, 1953.

Fertilzer Tonnage Drops, Nutrient Value Holds Even

Fertilizer use in the United States during 1955-56 was 4.4 percent less, tonnagewise, than during the previous year, according to the National Plant Food Institute.

With average plant nutrient content of commercial fertilizer still on the increase, total amount of plant nutrients consumed probably held its own, the institute reports.

Consumption in the United States during the year ended June 30 is estimated to have been 19,980,264 tons, a little less than a million tons under comparable 1954-55 figures.

The average nutrient content in a ton of fertilizer sold in the United States continued its upward trend. In 1939, it was 20.3 percent; in 1954-55, it was 27.9 percent, and in 1955-56, it will probably be just under 29 percent.

Tidewater Delaware Unit Administration Buildings Up

Eight buildings, forming an administrative center and laboratories for Tidewater Oil Company's new Delaware "Flying A" refinery, fifteen miles south of Wilmington, Del., are about complete and most office personnel have moved in.

The 130,000-barrel-a-day plant is, however, still unfinished, Tidewater said. So far, four manufacturing units—the crude distillation unit, the "Orthoflow" fluid catalytic cracker, the gas plant and the catalytic polymerization plant—are now in operation. The remaining seven units will be placed on stream as they are finished this year and early 1957.

ACS Divisions Elect Chairmen for Coming Year

Dr. John H. Fletcher, of American Cyanamid Company at Stamford, Conn., has been elected 1957 of the American Chemical Society's division of chemical literature.

Dr. Sidney Weinhouse, head of the department of metabolic chemistry at Lankenau Hospital Research Institute, Philadelphia, has been elected chairman of the division of biological chemistry.

Dodge & Olcott Names Bouton Flavor Chemist

John Bouton, formerly chief flavor chemist for Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y., has been appointed director of the flavor department of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York. A veteran of twenty-two years in the industry, Mr. Bouton had been associated with S. B. Penick & Co. at one time. In his new position, Mr. Bouton will work from the company's main offices in New York where the flavor laboratories are located.

Fritzsche Names Chemist

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has appointed Harold L. Janovsky chief flavor chemist, replacing Dr. Edmund H. Hamann who retires January 1. Janovsky goes to the Fritzsche organization after almost a year's service as director of the flavor division of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York.

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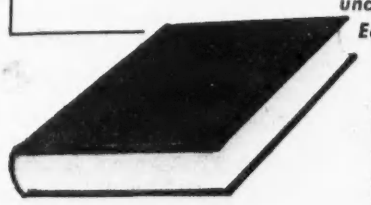

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Coatings Materials

In addition to the price increases noted in the box below, which will become effective January 1, a 2 cent per pound price advance will become effective January 21 on the stearates of zinc, magnesium, calcium, barium, and aluminum. The 2 cent per pound advance applies to the special and the wettable grades, as well as to the standard grades.

Behind the upward stearate price adjustment was the accumulated costs of shipping, labor, and manufacturing which has developed over recent months, and which could no longer be absorbed entirely by the manufacturers. Consequently, this advance is designed to partially offset the higher costs prevailing in the industry.

Earth colors, and the pure oxides of iron in various colors, as well as the hydrate, will not be advanced in price January 1. The presumption was that current price levels would likely hold for the first quarter. However, the steadily rising price pattern on scrap iron, which is the basic raw material for the pure oxides, was placing manufacturers in a cost-price squeeze, with the result that if scrap continues to advance in early 1957 the way it has recently, there was likely to be some upward price adjustment forced under

January 1 Price Advances

Black, acetylene, imp., c.l., 2c. per lb.
l.c.l., 2c. to 4c per lb.
Blue, iron, 2c. per lb.
Peacock, fugitive, 100 percent color strength, 5c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Chrome colors:
Yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange, 1½c. per lb.
Green, 2c. per lb.
Green, brilliant, PMA, 20c. per lb.
Malachite, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Pigment B, 5c. per lb.
Maroon, BON acid, 10c. per lb.
Toluidine toner, 20c. per lb.
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, orthonitroaniline toner, 5c. per lb.
Red, chlorinated para toner, 5c. per lb.
Eosin toner, 10c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 7c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, 5c. per lb.
Para toner, CP, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine, PMA, 10c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Rubine toner, resinated, 5c. per lb.
Toluidine toners, all shades, 5c. per lb.
Violet, methyl toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, 10c. per lb.
Hansa, 10c. per lb.

stress of cost pressures, by the second quarter.

Plasticizers moved in good volume, although there was some holiday slowup in buying and the allowing of consumer inventories to run low at the year end. Improved buying interest at the new year was expected. Casein was slow. Synthetic resin production and sales were on the increase during the fourth quarter, and this trend was felt likely to continue into the new year. Manufacturers viewed the new year with confidence and optimism.

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—Increased costs of shipping, manufacture and labor had accumulated to a point where an upward adjustment of 2 cents per pound was necessary in price schedules slated to become effective January 1. Supplies were described as adequate to meet all manufacturing consumer needs with reasonably prompt shipment. Demand was well sustained. The new carlot price on Canadian material, duty and freight extra, stood at 19 cents per pound, with smaller lots, ex warehouse, priced at 24½ to 30 cents per pound depending upon quantity.

Antimony Oxide—A seasonally moderate business volume was chalked up last week. Quotations were steady to firm at 27c. per pound for carlots and 28½c. per pound for less than carlots.

Blues—Iron blues such as Milori, Chinese, and Prussian were upped 2 cents per pound effective January 1, reflecting accumulated increased costs in raw materials, shipping, and labor.

For the same reason, there was also slated for January 1 an upward price adjustment in Peacock blue of 5 cents per pound, and a 20 cent per pound price increase in PMA and PTMA Victoria toners.

Earth Colors—There were no price advances at the new year on earth colors, or on the synthetic iron oxide and hydrate pure colors. Current price schedules were slated to carry over into the new year, presumably for the duration of the first

Price Trends

Advanced
None.
Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
100.29	100.29	100.30	97.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

quarter. However, the price of scrap iron has been steadily rising, and this is the basic raw material for manufacture of the pure iron oxide colors. The prospects, looking into the future, were much more in favor of a continued increase in scrap iron, rather than any easing off of prices.

The high scrap iron price patterns, of course, exerted heavy pressure on the manufacturers of pure iron colors, putting them in a cost-price squeeze that virtually tends to eliminate profits. Consequently, the indications were that higher prices would have to be put into effect, perhaps by the second quarter, despite the abundance of supply and the competitive situation that exists in the market.

Maroon Toners—The higher cost of raw material intermediates, which advanced October 1, contributed to accumulated increased costs of manufacturing and shipping, which necessitated an upward price adjustment in certain maroon toners, effective January 1. Toluidine toners of Maroon shade will be advanced 20 cents per pound at the new year, and BON maroons will be priced 10 cents per pound higher.

Reds, Organic—Various organic red pigments were slated to advance in price effective January 1, in an upward price adjustment designed to partially offset the accumulated increased costs of labor, manufacturing, and shipping, as well as the higher raw material costs which had been absorbed since the price increases effected on intermediates as of October 1.

Among those organic reds undergoing price adjustments were price increases of 5 cents per pound on chlorinated para toner, lithol rubine toner, CP para toner, resinated rubine toner, and the various shades of toluidine reds. Eosin toner will be advanced 10 cents per pound, red lake C toner 7 cents per pound, Rhodamine PMA toner 10 cents per pound and the Rhodamine PTMA toner 20 cents per pound.

Yellows and Oranges—Higher intermediate costs, together with increased manufacturing and shipping costs, led to January 1 price advances of 10 cents per pound on benzidine and Hansa yellows, a price increase of 5 cents per pound on dinitroanaline and o-nitroaniline toners, and 1½ cents per pound on chrome yellow and chrome and molybdated oranges as well as on zinc chromate.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 21	Mon. Dec. 24	Tues. Dec. 25	Wed. Dec. 26	Thur. Dec. 27
Drums—					
K	$8.27	...	...	...	$8.19
M	8.225§	...	...	$8.30	8.19
N		...	...	...	8.55
WG	8.58	...	...	8.58	...
WW	8.93	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended December 21)—None

Sales, USDA

1,013*	...	...	1,248*	203*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.70; N, $9.60; B through M, $9.35

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.585	...	...	.585	.583
Sales	20,000¶	...	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67c.; dms., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalate Plasticizers—Year end buying was slow, as consumers tended to let inventories run lower. However, the new

Coatings Materials

year was expected to see increased buying interest, not only as inventory replacement, but also as increased demand develops due to greater industrial activity in consuming industries, such as lacquer and plastic sheeting manufacture.

Dioctyl phthalate was still subject, however, to price shading, and wherever this developed, it was frequently met by established producers. This led to considerable volume of material moving at other than published price levels.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for October and list September's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

	Production	
	†September	†October
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins	9,612,245	9,737,855
Adhesive resins	4,132,506*	5,150,273
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,175,912	2,710,870
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9,685,145*	11,514,529
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	2,951,392	3,481,430
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,736,933	8,109,563
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	60,236,772	67,176,069
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	19,848,019*	24,975,647
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	5,108,708*	7,465,161
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	313,327	273,543
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	1,038,575*	1,071,595
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterfied with glycerol)	899,222	1,065,420
Esterfied with other alcohols (pentaerylthritol, glycols, etc.)	1,020,766	1,185,408
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,767,864	2,150,399
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,722,678	2,983,632
All other modifications.	2,966,238	3,523,092
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,512,939	21,444,326
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohodrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,026,478*	1,114,826

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Trading was quiet, and largely confined to immediate needs. Competition from soya protein was keen and had an adverse effect on the casein market. Prices spot New York ranged from 23c. to 24c. per pound on acid precipitated Argentine material.

Stearates — Effective January 21, the price of zinc, magnesium, calcium, barium, and aluminum stearates will be advanced 2c. per pound across the board. This is a reflection of higher shipping, labor, and manufacturing costs. The 2c. price increase applies to the special and the wettable grades, as well as the standard grades.

Alan Wood Steel Establishes Voting Trust to End Rumors

Effective scotching rumors that the firm is up for sale, control of the Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa., has been placed in a ten-year voting trust.

In a statement announcing the trust, Harleston R. Wood, president of the company, revealed that the rumors have hurt the concern in its relations with its suppliers and customers. "Control of the steel company is not for sale," he said, "and the voting trust has been established for the purpose of putting such rumors to an end."

Harleston Wood, voting trustees are Carl W. Fenninger, William G. Foulke, Howard W. Read, William M. Webb, Howard Wood, 3rd, and William P. Wood.

Mr. Fenninger and Mr. Foulke represent the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia which is co-trustee for a substantial block of Alan Wood common stock. This block of shares is owned by various members of the Wood family and is included in the voting trust.

Chemical Industry Will Do

—*Continued from page 5*

dent of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, says the industry still has something to worry about.

In 1947, he notes, paint sales represented a half of 1 percent of the gross national product. Last year, they dropped to four-tenths of 1 percent. This, Mr. Battley says, clearly shows how much of its potential markets the paint industry has lost.

Pesticide sales at the producers' level in 1956 ($250 million) were up 25 percent, according to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. (See separate story on page 5.) In fact, Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, reported that its agricultural chemical sales were the highest in eleven years.

Consumption of Plastics

"A spectacular increase of about 45 percent in pound sales of polyethylene resins over last year helped push total consumption of plastics to a new record high in 1956, despite the fact that some key industries report business declines for the year."

This is how George C. Miller, president of Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, sums up the plastics picture for the year.

"Industry sales of plastics," he says, "are expected to reach an all-time high of more than 3.7 billion pounds in 1956. On a statistical basis, polyethylene's sales increase from 346 million pounds to 500 million pounds was the outstanding feature of the year."

Output of sulfur from all sources in the United States during 1956 topped 1955 production by 825,000 tons, according to Langbourne M. Williams, president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. (See separate story on page 4.)

The president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., Harry J. Loynd, feels his company's sales in 1957 will go up about 10 percent, equaling the rise in 1956. Sales in US drug stores are expected to be at least 5 percent ahead of 1956.

Philipp Brothers Relocates

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc., has moved its main office to the newly completed Coliseum Tower Building at 10 Columbus Circle in New York. The new telephone number is JUdson 6-6020. Philipp Brothers Chemicals has branch offices in Boston, Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and Chicago.

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A concise but comprehensive primer for students and beginners who wish to enter the paint industry. It may also serve as a refresher for those who are not familiar with the latest developments in the paint and lacquer industries.

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VISCOSITY AND PLASTICITY

By E. N. da C. Andrade, D. Sc., Ph. D.
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The well-known scientist E. N. da C. Andrade outlines in these three lectures the phenomena of viscosity and plasticity with great lucidity and in an enjoyable style. The subject is covered with a special view to those who deal with viscous and plastic materials on an industrial scale, and especially to paint technologists.

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Jobs & People

American Pharmaceutical Association—**Dr. Robert P. Fischelis,** secretary of the APhA, has been elected as the retail drug field's Man of the Year for 1956.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Myron W. Colony,** formerly chief engineer at the American Potash plant in Trona, Calif., has been made an advisory engineer there to aid in long-range engineering planning. **James Jensen** has become manager of plant engineering at Trona, while **Howard Barker** has been appointed assistant manager of plant engineering. **W. C. Henderson** has been named plant engineer there, while **A. L. Cartter** succeeds Mr. Henderson as general foreman of maintenance and construction.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. — **Richard J. Savage** and **Royce G. Greeze** have been added to ADM's development department.

Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**C. O. Schwahn** has been made a product specialist for Bakelite's latex materials. In his new post, Mr. Schwahn will be concerned with these materials as they relate to surface coatings.

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Edward Lupsiewicz** has joined Barrett's research and development staff.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**W. P. Emerson** has been reassigned from office to field sales in Carbide's Atlanta, Ga., office. **M. H. Mackay** has been transferred from the Chicago district to the Newark, N. J., district. **J. A. Buser** has been named a technical representative in Carbide's New York district. **A. A. Jackson** will hold a similar post in the Atlanta district, while **R. C. McQueen** and **C. D. Schmidt** have received like assignments in the Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago districts, respectively.

Cole & DeGraf, San Francisco—**Roy P. Cole** of Cole & DeGraf has been elected to the board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for 1957.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**G. John Lambillotte** has been appointed a project engineer in charge of process engineering and economic studies for Columbia-Southern's research and development planning department.

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—**William R. Swift** has been named general field service representative for Cowles' metal finishing chemical department (formerly the metal cleaner department).

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**James W. Hostettler** has been made special representative by General Tire for its synthetic rubber sales.

Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky., a division of National Cylinder Gas Company—**Robert Habermehl** has been appointed to the technical service staff of Girdler's catalyst department.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**James E. Fuller** takes over tomorrow as personnel manager of the Goodyear Tire plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y. (formerly Pathfinder Chemical Corporation).

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.—**F. Nason Manley,** a member of Johnson & Johnson's board and director of construction, retires today after forty years of service with the firm.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**F. A. Sherwood,** associate director of engineering at Texas City, Tex., for Monsanto's plastics division, in January will head up a special project to locate and evaluate sites for new petrochemical and polymer operations. **John M. Chamberlin** has been made assistant director of engineering in the Texas City section of the division's engineering department. **W. E. Alexander,** also assistant director of engineering at Texas City, will be in charge of major capital projects for the engineering group there.

National Drug Company, Philadelphia—**Harry W. Rementer** has been named to the newly-created post of director of manufacturing by National Drug.

National Pest Control Association—**R. L. Showalter** has been appointed to the newly-created staff post of executive assistant in NPCA's New York office, effective January 2.

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.—**Meyer Yablonsky** has become director of control laboratories for Nopco. **Michael Sander** has been made technical manager of the firm's new metal processing chemicals department. **Dr. John E. Ward** has been appointed assistant manager of the market development department. **Philip Mistretta** has been named chief chemist of Nopco's control laboratories at the Harrison plant.

Shea Chemical Corporation, Jeffersonville, Ind.—**R. George Hartig** has joined Shea Chemical as a staff engineer.

Shell Development Company, New York—**F. H. Leavitt,** a pioneer in the direct application of anhydrous ammonia to the soil as a fertilizer, has been put in charge of fertilizer exploratory work at Shell Development's Modesto, Calif., laboratory.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Wyman L. Taylor** has been made administrative assistant to Stauffer's Pacific Coast vice-president. **William H. Oliver** has replaced Mr. Taylor as northern California sales manager.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

This market closed the year on a steady basis. All materials were well held at prevailing quotations. Buying interest continued quite active and moderate volume of business was reported booked for delivery after the turn of the year. In the chemical group, prices were maintained at current levels, while zinc hydrosulfite was advanced ½ cent for carlots and 2 cents for lesser quantities, effective January 1. Sizing materities, effective January 1. Sizing materials were unchanged and steady for all varieties. Firm tone prevailed in potato starch both in Maine and Idaho. Grinders were reported operating at capacity with bulk of production sold ahead. Discount of ¼ cent per pound has been withdrawn for shipments from Maine to points south of Virginia and from Idaho discount also was cut ¼ cent to eastern destinations. Siamese grades of tapioca flour were firmer for shipment and advanced fractionally. This market was strong reflecting the 15 percent increase of ocean freight rates effective February 1. Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged and well held.

Tanning materials also were firm, reflecting the strength of primary markets. Replacements were maintained at prevailing quotations for all grades.

Cotton broad woven fabric production in the third quarter of 1956 was 10 percent below the second quarter, and 3 percent lower than the third quarter of 1955, according to the Census Bureau. Production declines ranging from 4 to 15 percent were reported for all fabrics groups, with other woven cotton fabrics and specialties showing a decrease of 15 percent, and colored yarn fabrics a decrease of 15 percent compared to the previous quarter.

The output of duck and allied fabrics decreased 13 percent, fine cotton fabrics 12 percent, and print cloth yarn fabrics and napped fabrics, blankets and blanketing 10 percent compared to the previous quarter. Sheeting and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics declined 9 percent, and towels, toweling and dishcloths 4 percent compared to the second quarter of 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
108.55	108.55	108.55	105.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Potato starch, Idaho, shipments to East, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc hydrosulfite, ½c. per lb. carlots, 2c. per lb., l.c.l.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 10,657 tons in October, against 10,263 tons in September and 10,801 tons, October last year, according to the Census Bureau. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 5,042 tons, October 31, compared with 7,992 tons September 30. Market was quiet, but firm. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Market remained firm at unchanged quotations. Business was quiet, with consumer interest fairly active for early next year requirements. Production totaled 1,981 tons in October, compared with 1,819 tons in September and 2,155 tons, October last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 2,209 tons, October 31 against 2,264 tons, September 30.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was slow, but interest was quite active for early next year needs. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Good volume of business was reported for delivery after January 1. All grades were well held at former levels. Gum was quoted at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Trading was reported fairly active for delivery after the turn of the year. Market remained steady at current prices. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Egg Albumin—Market was quiet, but steady. Buying interest was restricted to early next year requirements. Flake was maintained at $1.65 to $1.67 per pound and powder, $1.69 to $1.71 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical continued in limited supply and was well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Egg Yolk—While business was slow, the market remained steady. Quotations were unchanged at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was quiet but market was steady. Carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine prompt and later shipment. Discount of ¼c. for shipment south of Virginia has been withdrawn. Idaho market also was firm at 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills. Discount for shipment to eastern points were reduced to ½c. from ¾c. per pound, effective January 1. Supplies on spot were maintained at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, ex-warehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Siamese medium grades were firm and fractionally higher. Prompt shipments ranged from 5.4c. to 5.45c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Grade A also was firmer at 5¾c. to ⅝c. per pound, same basis. Brazilian flour was inactive and entirely nominal at about 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Shoe production was estimated at 45,600,000 pairs in November by Tanners Council, an increase of 6.2 percent over November last year when production was lower due to labor difficulties. Output was up in all categories in November, with the biggest gains in mens', youths and boys shoes. Preliminary estimate for December based on manufacturers reports indicated production for this month of approximately 45,000,000 pairs against 45,551,000 pairs produced in December, 1955. Production during 1956 was estimated at about 588,743,000 pairs, an all time record, compared with 576,973,000 pairs in 1955 and 523,996,000 pairs in 1954.

Chestnut Extract—Offers for shipment continued steady. Buying interest was reported restricted to prompt shipment. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Replacements remained firm at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was reported active.

Mangrove Bark — Market remained steady, despite light trading. Shipments were held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was quiet, though inquiry for prompt shipment was reported improved. Primary market was unchanged and firm reflecting higher ocean rates, up 15 percent effective February 1. Genuine J1 was maintained at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Steady tone featured the primary market. Shipments were maintained at current levels. Consuming inquiry was moderate. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle—Trading was quiet as is usual at this season. Shipments were maintained at current quotations for all grades. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was unchanged at 9¾c., and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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FFA (as oleic)	98-102%	97-101%	97-101%	95% min.
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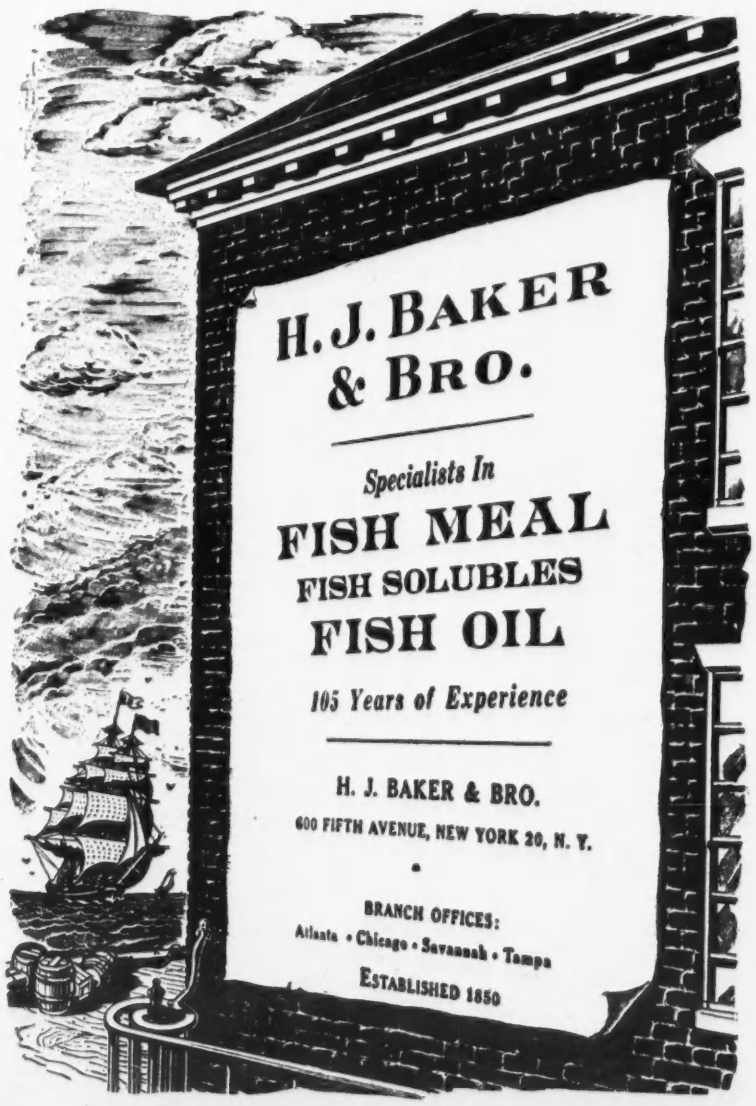

Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market reflected the usual holiday dullness. Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for export account, while domestic buyers remained on the sidelines. Soybean oil was in light demand for shipment abroad and remained steady. Cottonseed and corn oils also were unchanged and well held, while peanut was easier and declined fractionally. There was little interest in crude coconut oil and shipments were quotably unchanged. Copra was inactive and nominal.

Tallow and greases were dull and featureless. Trading was light for both domestic and export delivery. Soapers showed some interest in tallow, at concessions. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were reported in limited supply and closely held.

Lack of consuming demand for linseed oil weakened the market and price schedule was reduced fractionally. Linseed meal was firmer and advanced $1 per ton. Flaxseed was easier and declined 3 cents per bushel. Tung oil was quiet, but steady for nearby delivery, while futures were available at ¼ cent less. Oiticica oil remained firm, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Castor oil remained strong and unchanged. Active inquiry was reported for imported oil, with offers scarce and quoted above stocks here. Refined fish oil was steady, with the firmness of crude menhaden oil. Stocks of the latter were limited and closely held.

Price Trends

Advanced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, oleo, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, 3/10c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Wax, ouricury, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1955
121.02	120.72	120.78	103.80

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Oil, tall, crude, ½c. per lb.

Higher cost of carnauba wax replacements brought increased consuming inquiry. Trading improved for spot and later delivery. All grades were quotably unchanged, but firm as prices locally were still below the cost of replacements. Crude beeswax was nominal due to the lack of actual sales. Offers for shipment continued light and were maintained at current high levels. Candelilla also was scarce and firm on spot and for shipment. Ouricury was unsettled and lower.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market continued strong. Domestic grades were unchanged and firmly held due to the high cost of castor beans and imported oil. Offers from Brazil and India continued scarce. No. 1 Brazilian was closely held at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were unchanged at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12⅞c., New York basis, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was slow. Crude was held at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was unchanged at 17.84c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Cottonseed—Futures market was a dull holiday affair last week. Market backed and filled and closed slightly lower. Liquidation in March was quite liberal and this option scored widest decline. Export interest was slow. Consuming demand also was inactive. Refined salad remained steady at 17½c. to 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet, and more or less nominal. Market steady and unchanged at 14c. per pound in the southeast and 13¾c., Valley; 13⅞c., nominal, Lubbock and 14⅛c., nominal, Waco.

Cottonseed Crush: November

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during November and October, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

	Nov.	Oct.
Cottonseed		
	Tons	
Receipts	1,070,580	1,572,928
Crushed	676,669	721,835
Stocks	2,353,184	1,959,273
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	229,605,000	241,749,000
Stocks	78,842,000	75,338,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	327,720	346,400
Stocks	186,106	170,814
Hulls		
	Tons	
Produced	142,245	153,882
Stocks	61,652	56,190

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 28, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Jan.	14	16.05	15.95	15.88@15.95
Mar.	173	16.20	15.97	16.05S
May	153	16.22	16.03	16.09S
July	116	16.20	15.98	16.09S
Sept.	47	16.02	15.82	15.93S
Oct.	3	15.70	15.65	15.68@15.75
Dec.	2	15.50	15.50	15.50@15.62

Total sales and switches, 508 contracts.

Linseed—This market was easier and prices dropped 3/10c. per pound. Raw oil was offered 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December forward delivery. Business was dull which is usual at this season. Instructions were heavy for delivery against contracts after January 1.

Reports from Buenos Aires placed the first official estimate of the Argentine flaxseed crop at 650,000 tons for 1956-57, compared with 238,000 tons in 1955-56 and 405,000 tons, 1954-55.

Minneapolis.—Dullness persisted in linseed oil market, buying at a near stand-still. Crushers reduced prices 3/10c. a pound, the reduction representing an adjustment nearer the level at which carlot business was being accomplished. Even after the decline, concessions of 1/10c. were available on tankcars. Shipping directions also lagged, nevertheless there were barely enough tankcars available to meet commitments. Crushers quoted linseed oil at 13.4c. a pound, raw, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis; warehouse pricing basis, 13.7c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	4,080,000	4,140,000
Since Sept. 1	120,240,000	113,820,000

Flaxseed—Market was easier and off 3c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Quiet prevailed in the cash flaxseed market and prices declined 3c. to $3.40 per bushel. Apparently needs for nearby operations have been met and with several crushers closing down for 10 to 20 days, demand was limited. It was occasionally necessary to pay 1c. to 2c more to attain a carlot, producers holding for higher levels. The Agriculture department's final crop report showed a decrease of about three million bushels since the October report the drop had little effect on the market in view of the overall crop. Offerings in the spot market totaled only 5 cars and 1 truckload, while to-arrive bookings totaled 1 car and 6,100 bushels in oddlots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts were 212 cars, compared with 130 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 33 cars, against 46 cars last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	381,600	329,000	59,400
Since Sept. 1	13,168,000	13,035,750	1,666,800

Oiticica—Refined oil remained steady, ranging from 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Firm tone featured the local market. Stocks on spot were light and well held. Spanish oil was quoted at $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid according to quantity. Offers for shipment from abroad continued limited.

Palm—Market was steady, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Drums were

Oils, Fats and Waxes

maintained at 15³⁄₄c. to 16³⁄₄c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were unchanged at 13½c. per pound, New York, March delivery.

Peanut—Crude was easier and dropped to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower at 21³⁄₄c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Rapeseed—Offers for shipment were maintained at 18³⁄₄c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was quiet.

Soybean—Trading was reported limited, chiefly for export, while domestic demand was dull and featureless. Crude was steady and held at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, nearby shipment. January shipment was moved at 13⅞c. and February 13⅝c. bid March 13¼c. bid.

The differential between crude and refined tankcars was increased about 35 points due to higher freight rates. Refined salad was quoted at 17.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday December 28, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Mar.	12	13.09	12.99	13.09S
May	3	12.95	12.88	12.90@12.92
July	4	12.60	12.48	12.60S
Sept.	1	12.22	12.22	12.23@12.26

Total sales, 20 contracts.

Tung—This market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were unchanged at 23½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 23¼c., February-March. Drums was held at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, according to quantity. Domestic oil was inactive and offered at 23¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments remained firm and nominal around $180 to $185 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port. Trading was reported slow.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Beans	Oil
	——Pounds——	
Last week	.....	432,000
Previous week	635,400	3,154,000
Corresponding week, 1955	6,212,550	5,722,000
Total this year	44,316,750	77,303,000
Corresponding period, 1955	83,089,460	54,209,800

Cocoa Butter—Market was quiet and lower. Prices ranged from 68c. to 71c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was quiet and unchanged. Prompt shipment was quoted at $158 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest lagged as is usual at this season. Quotations were entirely nominal for all grades. Export interest continued inactive. Choice white was nominal at 8c. to 8⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow grease was sold at 6½c., same basis.

Lard—This market was quiet and irregular. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 14c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra remained steady and nominal around 20c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine also was nominal at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, same basis.

Tallow—This market was inactive and entirely nominal. Soapers were bidding ⅛c. below asking prices. Bleachable fancy was nominal at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7⅜c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6½c., same basis. Export interest continued slow. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 9c. to 9⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 28, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Jan.	2	7.65	7.65	7.60@7.70
July	4	7.85	7.80	7.75@7.80

Total sales, 6 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was quiet. Tanked oil for shipment was held at 10⅞c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Offers were light, with demand also slow. Drums were unchanged at 11⅝c. to 11⅞c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Menhaden, crude—While business was slow, the market remained unchanged and steady. Tankcars were nominal at 9¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Export business was inactive. Refined grades were unchanged and well held. Light pressed was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Fatty Acids

Steady tone prevailed in this market. New business was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs, while withdrawals against former orders continued active for all grades. Prices were unchanged and well held for both animal and vegetable oils fatty acids.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was slow. Supplies are limited and well held. Prices remained steady at $58 per ton, sack, Memphis and North Alabama points; $62 Georgia and South Carolina for January shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was firmer and advanced $1 per ton. Withdrawals against contracts in active request.

Minneapolis.—Market had a stronger undertone, influenced by anticipated tight supply situation in January. Several crushers will shut down operations for 10 to 20 days. Demand from users was limited to small lots for nearby requirements. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at an active pace. Quotations were advanced $1, crushers calling extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, $52.50 a ton for prompt and forward shipment. Expeller, 32 percent protein was in more plentiful supply, and held steady at $60.50 for January/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	10,680,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	253,200,000	286,621,000

Soybean Meal—Most mills are sold up for nearby shipment. Some deferred shipments are moving in limited quantities. Prices were steady. Forty-four percent meal was quoted at $46.50 per ton, bulk, Decatur, for January, February and March shipment; $47.50 for April-September. Mississippi Valley production moved slowly at from $49-$50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. valley points, January shipment.

Waxes

Higher cost of carnauba wax replacements from Brazil has stiffened the spot market and also improved buying interest from some consumers. Trading was still spotty, but the volume of sales for consumers account was more active for immediate needs and delivery after January 1. Prices of all grades were unchanged, but firmer and sellers were not shading. No. 3 Ceara crude was held at 66c. to 68c. per pound, and Parnahyba crude, 68c. to 69c. spot, with trading thereat. Yellow grades were scarce and strong. No. 1 Ceara was maintained at $1.43 to $1.45 per pound, spot and No. 1 Parnahyba, 3c. higher. Crude beeswax was quiet, but strong, due to the high cost of shipment from primary sources. Refined beeswax also was at prevailing quotations. Candelilla, crude and refined was in limited supply on spot and in firm hands. Ouricury continued inactive and unsettled. Refined pure was easy and reduced 5c. and available at 85c. to 88c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Technical also was lower at 80c. to 82c., same basis.

Soybean Crush: November

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during November and October, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Nov.	Oct.
	——Tons——	
Receipts	829,492	2,562,429
Crushed	797,722	837,835
Stocks	2,372,110	2,340,340

Crude Oil

	——Pounds——	
Produced	284,820,000	301,802,000
Stocks	52,636,000	60,932,000

Cake and Meal

	——Tons——	
Produced	621,368	657,101
Stocks	51,483	37,240

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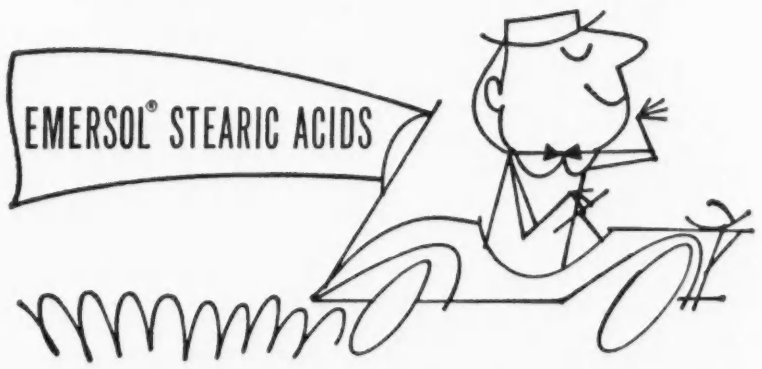

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Coaltar Pitch to Be Bought By Korea With ICA Funds

The International Cooperation Administration last week issued an authorization to Korea to purchase $1.1 million of coaltar pitch. Purchases will be made from world sources under contracts entered prior to May 30, 1957, calling for delivery not later than November 30, 1957.

ICA also issued an authorization to Vietnam to purchase $100,000 of dried yeast from world sources under contracts entered into prior to March 31, 1957, calling for delivery not later than May 31, 1957. Procurement under this authorization is limited to dried yeast for food and medicine.

Sulfur Output

—Continued from page 4

Gulf—was under way in 1956 and plans to mine an additional new deposit were announced.

The new deposit known as Grand Isle—Block 18, is located off Louisiana in forty-five feet of water six miles from the nearest land. Freeport is working on plans to install facilities there which will mark the first completely offshore sulfur mining operation ever undertaken. Exploratory drilling by Humble Oil & Refining Company established the existence of the deposit which is considered to be one of the most important sulfur discoveries of recent years.

New sources of sulfur, other than Frasch process mines, which came on stream in the United States during the year include five projects to recover sulfur from refinery gases and four from natural gas. In addition, six plants which recover sulfur from refinery gases were expanded. The total new productive capacity of all of these projects is about 300,000 tons annually.

In spite of the greater demand for sulfur during the year, little change occurred in the use pattern by industries. About 80 percent of the mineral consumed was converted into sulfuric acid and the remainder used in elemental form or in other chemical compounds. In one form or another sulfur is used to produce fertilizers, paper, chemicals, steel, gasoline, rubber, textiles, paints and many other necessities.

Potash Institute Appoints Martin Publications Head

American Potash Institute has appointed Santford Martin, jr., head of publications and director of publicity. Mr. Martin previously was at North Carolina State College where he was publications editor for the development program of the college.

HNI Adds Two Trustees

Health News Institute has elected two new trustees, completing its board. They are Adam H. Fiske, vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., representing the American Drug Manufacturers Association, and J. C. Leppart, executive vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Paper Chemistry Institute Reports Result of Election

The board of trustees of the Institute of Paper Chemistry has re-elected the following officers Ernst Mahler, chairman of the board; W. Irving Osborne, jr., vice-chairman of the board; John G. Strange, president and treasurer, and Harry F. Lewis, vice-president.

The board accepted the resignation of C. B. Sitterson, jr., as secretary and elected Wendall H. Smith as the new secretary.

GAF Court

—Continued from page 3

Germans during the war and that its holdings therefore were subject to seizure by the Alien Property Custodian.

The government finally won this case when Interhandel failed to come forward with certain documents bearing on the issue of true ownership. It moved later to have the directors of General Aniline reclassify the company's stock in preparation for relinquishment of government control.

Interhandel blocked the action with an injunction obtained from Judge David Pine in the United States District Court. This injunction is now being appealed by the Department of Justice.

In the event the government decides to go ahead with its plans to sell the stock, announced when it appealed the Pine decision, the first step will be to register the stock offering with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The registration will cover about 80 percent of the government's holdings, with the remainder to be held back to cover certain unsettled claims not directly involved in the Interhandel action.

The registration of the stock will probably touch off a new court fight by Interhandel because the Swiss firm claims that under the trading with the enemy act the government is barred from selling any seized property until all legal action on it has been settled.

Stockholders of Interhandel are now bringing suit to recover the stock Interhandel claims it rightfully owns.

General Mills

—Continued from page 5

which give it the second largest capacity for steroid intermediates in Mexico.

In announcing the Protext purchase, General Mills also revealed that Dr. Arthur Odell, recognized authority on steroid chemistry, has joined General Mills to direct steroid research. Dr. Odell has conducted extensive research on steroid hormones at the University of Toronto, where he obtained his Doctor of Philosophy degree.

He has served as assistant director of research for Charles Frosst & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of Montreal, and Steroid Laboratories, Ltd., a Frosst subsidiary. With these firms, he directed research leading to the production of cortisone and the commercial-scale synthesis of sex hormones. Since 1953, he has served as research and production executive with leading steroid intermediate producers in Mexico.

Data Offered

Crippen & Ehrlich Laboratories, Baltimore, Md., a subsidiary of Foster D. Snell, has made available a **revised price schedule** for various paint tests. Prices covering physical qualities, chemical properties, permanence properties, toxicity and some comprehensive tests are given. Copies may be obtained from Foster D. Snell, Inc., 29 West 15th street, New York 11.

A. C. Horn Company, Long Island City, N. Y., subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, has published a number of **illustrated booklets** providing detailed product descriptions combined with instructions on how to apply for best results. Copies are available from A. C. Horn Company, subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, 10-40 44th avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published a new **safety data sheet on mixed acids** (SD-65). The booklet gives properties and essential data for the safe handling and storage of mixed acids, including material on properties, shipping containers, storage, waste disposal, medical management and employee safety. Copies of the data sheet may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 30 cents each.

Synthetic Products Company, 1636 Wayside road, Cleveland 12, Ohio, has issued a series of nine data sheets on its line of **vinyl stabilizers.** The bulletins cover barium-cadmium liquids, zinc liquid, cadmium liquid, barium-cadmium powders, barium-zinc powders, barium powders, cadmium powders and non-toxic materials.

A twenty-eight page field and laboratory report on **"Diatomaceous Earth Deposits in Arizona"** has been issued by the Arizona Development Board, 1521 West Jefferson street, Phoenix, Ariz. Copies are available without charge on request to the board.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc., 48-14 33rd street, Long Island City 1, N. Y., has available for distribution on letterhead request a booklet entitled **"When, Why, How to Use an Independent Laboratory."**

Chemical Bills

—Continued from page 3

antitrust violations and prior to the filing of complaints in civil suits.

Amendment of the Robinson-Patman act—Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Rep. Wright Patman of Texas plan to reintroduce their bill to limit greatly the right of sellers to plead "good faith" when they discriminate in prices among their customers to meet the equally low price of a competitor.

The chemical industry is very much concerned over this bill because it might throw a cloud of validity over present freight absorption pricing practices.

While the bill is offered as a measure to protect small retailers, it would seriously interfere with pricing practices of manufacturers, particularly in the case of bulk commodities. The bill is given a good chance of getting through congress unless it can be blocked in committee.

Narcotics—The Karsten bill introduced at the tail end of last session will be introduced again in the new session. This bill greatly enlarges the authority of the Commissioner of Narcotics to control the manufacture of narcotics by imposing a licensing system on producers and sets up annual quotas on production.

Some of the drug manufacturers have been concerned over the scope of the measure and officials of the Narcotics bureau are now in the process of going over the bill with an industry group to work out certain modifications.

Alcohol-butadiene plant—A new bill to facilitate disposal by the government of the last of its synthetic rubber industry plants—the alcohol-butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky.—is being prepared for introduction.

The plan is to offer it for sale for general chemical use because the facility is no longer needed in the synthetic rubber industry. The government recently gave up its efforts to lease it on a long-term basis.

Taxes—Revision of the tax law in the interest of aiding small business is being given serious consideration with a possibility that this may be included by the President in his legislative program for the session. The form in which this relief takes can be of major interest to the chemical industry.

If the net result is to lower the amount of taxes to be paid by small firms by graduating taxes on corporate incomes, the effect will be felt immediately in the chemical industry by a contraction of plant expansion plans.

A graduated tax on corporation incomes will make it more difficult for chemical companies to finance plant expansion costs —a matter already giving concern to the industry by reason of the tight money condition.

Oil and gas—Although the Middle East crisis has alleviated the oil import problem of the independent producers, the industry claims that this is only a temporary situation and a return to normal operations will reestablish "excessive imports as a primary problem." Legislation is to be reintroduced to place a quota limitation on residual oil imports of about 10 percent of domestic demand.

It is problematical, however, whether legislation will be introduced to exempt independent natural gas producers from rate regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Since the President vetoed the Harris bill last session, not on the merits of the bill but because of circumstances surrounding its enactment, proponents feel that it should be sponsored by the administration. No word has come from the White House, however, as to the President's feelings in the matter.

Fats, Oils Exports

—Continued from page 7

stocks, exports of US edible oils and fats other than butter but including the oil equivalent of soybeans, in 1956-57 are likely again to be about 2.7 billion pounds, or about the same as last year. This would include about 1.1 billion pounds of soybean and cottonseed oils, over 75 million bushels of soybeans (roughly 850 million pounds in terms of oil) and about 600 million pounds of lard. Exports of butter probably will decline sharply because CCC stocks have been exhausted," the department concluded.

DCAT to Meet at Galen Hall

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its 1957 annual meeting at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19 to 21.

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1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor, 75# jacket pressure, 40# int. pressure.

1—Glascote 1000 gal. closed, glass lined Tank.

2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S. double arm Mixers.

3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.

3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.

4—Kellogg Heat Exchangers, Admiralty tubes, 2250 and 1750 sq. ft.

2—Struthers Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, 304 S.S.

2—Feinc 3'x1' Rotary Vacuum Filters, 316 S.S.

1—Niagara #230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Niagara #95-36 Pressure Filter, 92 sq. ft., 304 S.S.

1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, totally enclosed.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves 3" centers, 648 sq. ft.

1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

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1—Oliver Type 304 Stainless Steel Precoat Filter, Size 3' x 6'

1—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 6' rubber covered.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33S17.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, Model 310-16, Model 502-20.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 5'x50'.

1—Hardinge Rotary Dryer, 7½' x 60'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12', ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

1—Niagara Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 45-30 (New).

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks, 3300 gallons each.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 4500 gallons.

1—Steel Pressure Tank, 17,000 gallons, 80# pressure, ASME code.

1—Monel Jacketed Reactor, with agitator, 200 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactors, 150 gallons, with agitators.

1—Leader Type 347 Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 2000 gallons.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactor, with agitator and drive, Series P, 50 gallons.

6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactors, 335 gallons each, with agitator.

5—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Vacuum Receiver, 10 to 100 gallons (New).

1—Pfaudler Series EL, 300 gallon Jacketed Reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

12—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

2—Ames 500 HP Steam Generators, 125 PSI.

4—Vulcan Stainless Steel Condensers, 41, 85, 95 and 200 sq. ft.

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed 1000 gallon Reactors with turbine type agitators and drive.

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

2—L.O. Koven Steel Jacketed Kettles, 750 and 850 gallons.

4—Patterson Steel Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gallons.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30' with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 30', with 20 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18" x 25' with 17 trays (New).

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifugal, complete with 18" perforated basket.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28"
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed closed Tank 200# A.S.M.E.
1—Carver Laboratory Press.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE 18" x 28" S.S. 317

BLENDER, Ribbon Reid 2000 lb cap 15 hp.
FILTER Sweetland 2 All S.S Top Drainage
FILTER, Niagara 35-20, Vert. S.S. Leaves
FLAKER New Buflovak 6" Dx8" Face Comp.

MIXERS- 2 J H DAY Heavy Duty 12 Gal D.A SIGMA, Jack Geared Both Sides

REACTOR, 250 gal. 304 S.S Jack., agit., 75 lb. Jack., 30 lbs. int. NEW

SPERRY 18" x 18" Filter Press 4 eye wash, 12 Chambers

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Baker Perkins 50 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.
Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.
J. H. Day from 12 up to 150 gal. Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.
3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.
MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.
Capem 1 Head and 4 Head Cappers.
Resina Model LC Capper.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.
Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.

Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.
Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.
Stokes DD2, BB and D3 Tablet Machines.
Transwrap Auger Filler.
Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.
Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.
Stokes & Smith G1, G2 and HG84 Auger Powder Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.
Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M. ML, TO, Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.
Standard Knapp, Burt, CRCO Nu-Way Wraparound Labelers.
Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FA3, FA4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
Hayssen, Oliver, Hudson Sharp, Scandia, Miller Automatic Wrappers.

Over 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK—MIXERS, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

★ Bird 18" x 28" cent. Centrifuges, 316 SS (2) ★
★ A T & M 42" Centrifuge, S S solid basket ★
★ 300 gal Pfaudler Reactors, Model Ell's (2) ★
★ Green S. B. 80 gal Model RA Agitated Kettle ★
★ Green S. B. 60 gal Model RA Agitated Kettle ★
★ Simpson size O Intensive Mixer, 3' dia Pan ★
★ Raymond 6 Roller High Side Mill, Complete ★
★ Link-Belt size 310-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer ★
★ Link-Belt size 207-10 Roto-Louvre Dryer ★
★ Link-Belt 24" x 48" Vibrating Screen ★
★ 330' Belt Conveyor, 18" neoprene belt ★
★ 330' Belt Conveyor, 24" neoprene belt ★
★ Raymond 4' Super Double Whizzer Separator ★
★ Model 2 DH-2W Micro Pulverizer, with motor ★
★ Baker-Perkins sigma blade Mixer, 20 cu ft ★
★ Struthers-Wells 316 S S Evaporator, 375 sq ft ★
★ Lightnin ½ HP port. Mixer, Model D-2 exp. prf. ★
★ Williams 24" Hammermills, 60 HP motors, (3) ★
★ Ribbon Mixer, 300± cap, with 10 HP motor ★
★ Sturtevant type O Sledge Mill, with 20 HP mtr ★
★ Swenson-Walker Crystallizers, 20' long (7) ★
★ Link-Belt Elevators, 65' high, 18" x 8" buckets ★
★ Link-Belt Elevator, 85' high, 8" x 12" buckets ★
★ 4' x 30' type 316 Stainless Rotary Dryer ★
★ Anderson Twin Motor Super-Duo Expellors (2) ★
★ World Duplex Straightline Labeler, Model 135 ★
★ New Sparkler 33-S-12 jacketed Steel Filter ★
★ Sparkler 18-D-8 Rubber Filter ★
★ *Specialists in Used Processing Equipment* ★

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY GO WEST
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54" x 6' Autoclave, jkt'd. 30 PSI, NEW.
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
250 cu. ft. Rotary jkt. SS Blender.
6800 CFM Blower, 2 PSI, 85 HP.
C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator SS.
36" x 50" Bird Cont. Centrifuge.
40" SS Bird Sus. Perf. Centrifuge.
Rotoclone Collector Size 36, Type W.
6' x 17'10" Everdur Column.
3' x 14' x ¼" steel Column, 75 PSI.
2350 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/SS.
2790 sq. ft. Condenser, steel/Adm.
3300 sq. ft. Condenser steel/SS.
5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
502-16 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryers, SS.
8'6"x35' Rotary Dryer.
7'0"x30' Rotary Dryer.
6'6"x30' Rotary Dryer.
24" Filter Press 35 chambers, wash.
243D Stokes Oscill. Granulator.
6'x48" Hardinge Pebble Mill.
Jeffrey Hammermills, 15 x 8, 20 x 12.
Micro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W Bantam.
140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer (NEW).
12" Dia. L. B. Twin Shaft Paddle Mixer.
412G Stokes Microvac Pump (NEW).
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
18" Gayco Cent. Separators.
4'x15' Tyler Single Deck Screen.
3'x15' Tyler Single Deck Screen.
4' x 10' L. B. Vibrating Screen 2 Deck.
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
1300 gal. Glass-Lined Tank.
2450 gal. Tanks vert. weld. 150 PSI.
4500 gal. Hortonsphere.
12" Merrick Weightometer.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 700 gal. and 3,000 gal. S.S. T304 sanitary tanks; 24"x36", 42"x90", 42"x100", 32"x120" double drum dryers; 93 sq. ft. S.S. T304 Heat Exchangers ASME; three S.S. T304 sanitary Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; 110 gal. Robinson S.S. unique semi-mass mixer ASME; 75 gal. S.S. Day sigma blade jacketed Mixer; S.S. T304 sanitary double effect Evaporator, 1025 sq. ft. Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

Mixers: Day #6 DA Sigma Blades; #11½ Simpson; 1½ ton Marion; 15 & 40 gal. Pony; 3-6000 gal. SS tanks; 50 gal. Pebble Mill; 5x12-12x32-16x40 Roller Mills; liquid & powder filling-labeling-packaging eqpt. cheap; Also a complete soap plant. I. E. Newman 818 W. Superior, Chicago, CH 3-1425.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—One stainless steel rotating vacuum drum dryer 3x10, 3½x8, 3½x15, or 4x10 ft. with vacuum pump. Also one stainless steel vertical leaf tank filter 75 to 125 sq. ft. area. OPD 219.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Chemicals refined ground, screened, blended and packaged to your requirements. Complete laboratory control, rail siding and plant at Metuchen. Reply to Davies Nitrate Co., Inc., 114-P Liberty street, New York.

Chemical Manufacturing, small modern plant near N.Y.C. up to 200 gal. cap. glass & S.S. equipment. Crystallizing specialist. 20 yrs. experience pharmaceutical, dye intermediates, inorganics, Amino acids, special organics. Complete lab and development facilities. OPD 210.

FOR RENT

Newark, N. J., 16,500 sq. ft. desirable industrial property. One and two story brick buildings—sprinklered. High pressure steam. C.R.R.N.J. siding. Excellent for Chemical manufacturing. 1 minute from Pulaski Skyway and Jersey Turnpike. Principals only. OPD 208.

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INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCTS & SURPLUS CO.
Division of Acoto Chemical Co., Inc. • 40-40 Lawrence St.
INdependence 1-4100 Flushing 54, N. Y.

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ONE NAME STANDS OUT...

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Raw Materials
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Reference—Dun & Bradstreet

Chemical Service Corp.
88 BEAVER ST. N. Y. 5,
HAnover 2-6970
EST 1925 Cable address "RETORTS" N. Y.

Monsanto Says

—Continued from page 4

inating the need of such hand cultivation. It will be available to growers next year under the company's label.

"Vegadex" has been registered by the Department of Agriculture for safe use on a wide variety of crops including greens, cole crops, beans, garden beets, salad crops and corn. It is also cleared for use on certain nursery stock where weeding costs run as high as $100 per acre each year, the company said.

The compound is reported by Monsanto to be highly effective for controlling germinating annual grasses such as crabgrass and foxtail and also chickweed, henbit and purslane, broad-leaved weeds which are common pests in horticultural crops.

Identified by the initials CDEC (for 2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate), the new weed killer has been field tested for the past three years by state experiment station workers, canners, frozen food packers and other commercial growers, Monsanto said. It reportedly offers an unusually high safety factor to crops.

"Vegadex" is a companion product to "Randox," which Monsanto announced as a new control for annual grasses in corn and other field crops. The two compounds are complementary in that "Vegadex" is most effective on light or sandy soils where truck crops are grown while "Randox" works best on the heavy clay soils best suited for field crops.

Cellofilm Names Bromley

Cellofilm Industries, Inc., Woodridge, N. J., has appointed Leo L. Bromley technical director. Mr. Bromley, a chemical engineer, will head the customer service division.

WANTED

INVENTORY CLOSE-OUT ITEMS
SURPLUS CHEMICALS, PIGMENTS, RESINS, SOLVENTS
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Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, inc.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 25

Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls	lb.	.08¼	.08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09⅞	—
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra	lb.	.10	—
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots.			
Wax, amorph (see Wax, micro crystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Bees, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.71	Nom.
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.73	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.68	Nom.
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.73	Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.80	.82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.79	.81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns.	lb.	.71	.73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.70	.72
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.70	.71
refd., bgs	lb.	.73	.74
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lots	lb.	.65	.66
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.74	Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.66	.68
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.74	.75
tech., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.63	.67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	.69
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.78
Yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.43	1.45
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.46	1.48
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla			
Japan, cs	lb.	.47	.49
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.26	.28
German, bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85	.88
tech., bgs	lb.	.80	.82
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.30	.33
cakes, cs	lb	31	34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns, works	lb	.65	75
spot	lb	6⅞	7¼
White lead (see Lead White)			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	18	19
White precipitate USP powd. dms.,	lb	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.20	—
rossed, bls	lb.	.21	—
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb	16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.27	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	39.50	—
c.l., ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Wootfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb	20	25
Levant, bgs	lb	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., same basis			

X

Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45-47°C., same basis	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb	199	—
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist.	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd	lb	2.85	—
Lightfast, bbls, dlvd	lb	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	1.05	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33½	.35
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Calif. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	.0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	11¾	—
Mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots,	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ochre (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa, leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins,	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
c.l. dlvd. E	lb	202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
soln. 50% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.40	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.15	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.20	—
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l. frt. all.	lb	.22	.37¼
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., crvst., bbls., works,	lb.	.20	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, comm., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech. USP, ctns. c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, 100 lbs		8.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E, 100 lbs.		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb	23	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs.,			
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Nonyl Compounds

—Continued from page 3

man's oxo facilities and is the forerunner of several derivatives of higher aliphatic aldehydes which Eastman expects to introduce in the near future.

Initial evaluation of the new nonyl alcohol has included its reaction with phthalic anhydride to form dinonyl phthalate. The uniformity and low color of the alcohol, less than 10 APHA, results in excellent reaction characteristics with dibasic acids with little color developing during esterification. It is expected that the alcohol will find its principal market among manufacturers of plasticizers.

The dinonyl phthalate which is also being introduced, Eastman said, appears to possess several advantages over dioctyl phthalate. Principal among these advantages is its greater rentention in vinyl formulations, superior electrical properties, and its economy. Tests indicate that vinyl formlations of equal modulus of elasticity require approximately 14 percent more dinonyl phthalate than do formulations based on dioctyl phthalate. Since the vinyl polymer is more costly than the plasticizer, appreciable savings are possible, Eastman pointed out.

Pesticide Chemicals

—Continued from page 5

United States to wipe out disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes.

Exports of pesticide chemicals, which showed a major gain in 1955, slowed somewhat during 1956. First six month figures show exports of 158,608,000 pounds valued at $44,454,000. This represents a drop of 5 percent in quantity but a 6 percent increase in value over 1955. Exports to the Caribbean, South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa all increased during the year

Except for 2,4-D weed killer, the output of basic pesticide chemicals in 1956 was well ahead of 1955. Figures for the first eleven months of the crop year show that benzene hexachloride (gamma basis) was up 66 percent; DDT was up 25 percent; 2,4,5-T was up 74 percent; and copper sulfate was up 4 percent The drop in 2,4-D production may be due in part to large carryover stocks from the 1955 season, the association said.

Administration Additives

—Continued from page 3

before it is submitted to congress—there is one important difference.

A bill known to have originated in a department and carrying the approval of the President has much more weight in congress than does a bill drawn up by a member accompanied by a Budget bureau-approved report of a department.

The FDA's bill is now being circulated among the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice and the Bureau of the Budget. Several representatives of the food industry have presented their views on the legislation to the departments and agencies without being shown the details of the measure.

Charmin Paper

—Continued from page 3

Procter & Gamble for each two shares of Charmin."

Assets and property of Charmin are expected to be transferred at a January 17 closing meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, home city of Procter & Gamble, to a new wholly-owned P&G subsidiary, the Charmin Paper Products Company, according to Mr. Conway.

Neil McElroy, P&G president, said today that Charmin's operations will be continued as an integrated unit of P&G through the new subsidiary.

a Quiz
that may save
your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

Strike back at cancer... man's cruelest enemy — *Give*

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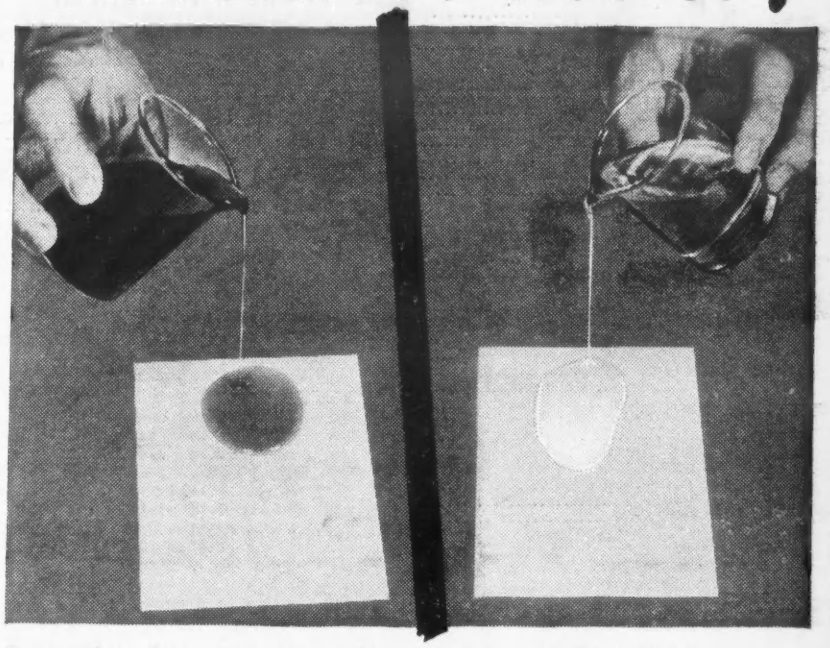

Even after long storage, Celanese Solvent 601 inhibits discoloration of nitrocellulose lacquers

After twenty-five weeks in jars containing steel balls, lacquer on right, containing 12% of Celanese Solvent 601, shows little or no discoloration. Lacquer on left, containing standard solvents, shows marked discoloration.

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Write for new technical bulletin to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

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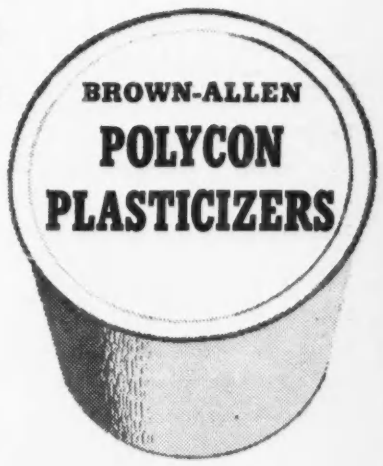

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